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THE FORM
OF HIS
MAJESTIES
CORONATION-FEAST

To be solemnized and kept at
WESTMINSTER-HALL
Upon the 23. of April 1661

His Majesty having declared that he will keep the Feast of his Coronation in *Westminster* Hall in such manner as most of his Royal Predecessors have done, the preparations ensuing, are to be made in order thereunto, according to ancient presidents.

First, the Hall is to be hung with hangings suitable to so great a Solemnity.

At the upper end the Marble Chair is to be adorned, and a rich State over it, and the floor of the place where the King dines, and the rayles, to be covered with red Worsted.

The Order of the whole Feast is to be appointed by the Lord Steward, and Officers of his Majesties household to whom such persons as are to do any service by vertue of their Tenures ought to apply themselves.

There is a Room to be appointed for his Majesty to retire into, and repose after his return from the Church untill the first course be on the Table.

After his Majesty is retired, the Earle Marshal by his Tipstaves causeth room to be made in the Hall.

When Dinner is ready, the Lord Steward, between the Constable and Marshal mounted on rich Trapped Horses, having the Treasurer and Comptroller, and Serjeants at Armes on foot before them, ride into the Hall before the Sewer.

The Sewer ought to be an Earle, and the Servitors that bring up the first Course Knights of the Bath, and other Knights.

The first Course being set on the Table, the King returns from his Chamber into the Hall, and standing before the Table, the Balon is brought by two Earls, the high Chamberlain and another, and the Towell by another Earle, Serjeants at Armes going before them.

The King having washed, sits down, and two Esquires of the Body are to sit at His feet.

The Arch-bishop sits at the end of the Kings Table, during the time of Dinner the four Swords are to be held before the King.

Anciently there were four Tables more in the Hall. At the right hand of the Hall next the Wall sit the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and below them on the same side, the Masters and Clerks of the Chancery.

At the Table on the left hand next the wall, sit the Major,

Recorder, Aldermen and principal Citizens of *London*.

At the right side of the Table on the right hand in the midst of the Hall, sit the Bishops, and beneath them the Judges, and Barons of the Exchequer.

At a table on the left side, the Lords Temporal and other persons of quality.

Upon a Scaffold on the right hand of the Kings board are the Heraulds to be placed, and there to have a Table.

In another on the left hand the Musicians.

In a Scaffold over the lower door of the Hall, are the Trumpets to be placed.

The King being at the first Course, the Champion comes in armed in the Kings Armor, and mounted on a Courler of the Kings, richly trapped with cloth of Gold, he is brought in by the Constable and Marshal, before him a Trumpet founding, and an Herauld at Armes, and in the presence of the King and Audience of all the people, after the Trumpet hath made three several Summons, The Herauld is to Proclaim these Words with a high voice.

That there is no man of high or low estate, who will say that our Sovereign Leige Lord CHARLES the II. Sonne and Heir apparent of CHARLES the I. Late King of England ought not to be Crowned King of England, against whom he the said Champion is not ready with his body to maintain, and will maintain, that he does falsly lye as a Traytor.

Thereupon the Champion is to cast down his Gantler, which lying on the ground a while, the Herauld is to take up, and to give to the Champion.

The like Proclamation is to be made in the middle of the Hall, and at the lower end, which done, the Champion is to ride up to the Kings board, and then the King taking a guilt or gold Cup with a cover, and drinking some of the wine, is to send the same to the Champion, who drinking off the wine, is to carry the Cup covered in his hand through the Hall, and to have the same for his Fee.

At the second course Garter King of Armes accompanied with all other Officers of Armes is to Proclaim the Kings Style in three several places of the Hall, and then to return to his Stage again.

After Dinner the Major of *London* is to present with a Cup of Gold full of wine, and an Ewer of after the King hath drank he is to have the for his pains.

FINIS.

London Printed for *R. Crofts* at the Crown in Chancery-lane, 1661

An ACCOUNT of the Ceremonial at the CORONATION

Of their Most Excellent MAJESTIES

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King JAMES II. and Queen MARY,

At Westminster the 23 of April 1685, In the first year of His Majesties Reign.

THEIR MAJESTIES being come from *Whitehall* to the Palace at *Westminster* (where the Nobility and others who were to go in the Proceeding, were assembled) came down in State from the HOUSE of LORDS into *Westminster-hall* about eleven of the Clock in the Morning; and being seated on the THRONE there, the SWORD of STATE, the Sword CURTANA, and the two Pointed SWORDS, together with the GOLD SPURS, were presented to His MAJESTY, and laid on a Table before HIM.

Then the Dean and Prebends of *Westminster*, (having before brought the CROWN and other REGALIA in Solemn Procession from the Collegiate Church there,) came up the Hall, and presented them severally to His MAJESTY, which being likewise laid on the Table, were (together with the four SWORDS and SPURS) delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them in the Procession, which began in this manner.

First, Drums and Trumpets, then the six Clerks in *Chancery*, Chaplains having Dignities, Aldermen of *London*, and Masters in *Chancery*, four a-breast, (in which Order all the rest of the Proceeding went;) then Sergeants at Law, and others of the long Robe, Esquires of the Body, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, Judges and Chief Justices.

Then Children of the Kings Chapel, Choir of *Westminster*, Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebends and Dean of *Westminster*, Master of the Jewel-House, and Privy Counsellors not Peers.

Next two Officers of Arms, then Baronesses, Barons, Bishops. Two other Officers of Arms; Vicountesses, Vicounts. Two Heralds of Arms. Countesses, Earls. Two Heralds more; a Marchioness. Heralds of Arms; Duchesses, Dukes; Next the two Provincial Kings of Arms, Preceding the Great Officers and Arch-Bishops. Then two Persons in Robes of Estate representing the Dukes of *AQUITAINE* and *NORMANDY*.

Then the Queens Vice-Chamberlain and Lord Chamberlain, and three Noblemen carrying Her Majesties REGALIA; viz. The Earl of *Dorset* the IVORY-ROD, the Earl of *Rutland* the SCEPTER, and the Duke of *Beaufort* the CROWN. Then the QUEENS MAJESTY, assisted by the Bishops of *London* and *Winchester*, under a Rich Canopy supported by sixteen BARONS of the CINQUE PORTS, Her Majesties Train born by the Young Dukes of *NORFOLK*, assisted by four Earls Daughters, followed by two Ladies of the Bedchamber, and two Women of the Bedchamber.

Then the Noblemen who bore the Kings REGALIA, viz. The Earl of *Ailsbury*, St. EDWARDS STAFF, the Lord de Grey the SPURS, the Earl of *Peterborough* the SCEPTER with the CROSS; Next the Earl of *Pembroke* the Third SWORD, the Earl of *Derby* the Second SWORD, and between them the Earl of *Shrewsbury* bearing CURTANA or the POINTLESS SWORD. Then GARTER, between the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and the Lord Mayor of *London*. Then the Lord GREAT CHAMBERLAIN single. Then the Earl of *Oxford* bearing the SWORD of STATE, between the Duke of *Grafton* LORD HIGH CONSTABLE, and the Duke of *Norfolk* LORD EARL MARSHALL. Then the Duke of *Ormond* LORD HIGH STEWARD, bearing St. EDWARDS CROWN, between the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the ORB, and the Duke of *Albemarle* bearing the SCEPTER with the DOVE.

Then the KINGS MAJESTY, assisted by the Bishops of *DURHAM* and *BATH*, under a Rich Canopy born likewise by 16 Barons of the CINQUE PORTS, His MAJESTIES Train born by four Earls Eldest Sons, assisted by the Master of the ROBES, followed by the Duke of *Northumberland*, CAPTAIN of the HORSE GUARDS, (in waiting) between the Earl of *Huntington*, CAPTAIN of the BAND of GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS, and the Vicount *Grandison* CAPTAIN of the YEOMEN of the GUARD; then the Lord *Churchill* Gentleman of the Bedchamber, followed by Two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, the Yeomen of the Guard, closing the Proceeding. The Sergeants of Arms went in two Classes before their MAJESTIES, and the GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS on each side the Canopies. In this Manner, their MAJESTIES, Arrayed in their ROYAL ROBES furred with Ermins, the KING with a VELVET CAP, and the QUEEN a Rich Circle of Gold on her Head; All the Nobility in Robes of CRIMSON VELVET with their CAPS and CORONETS in their Hands, and the rest who formed the Proceeding being Richly Habited or wearing their proper and peculiar Robes proceeded on foot upon blew Cloth, spread from the steps of the THRONE in *Westminster-Hall* to the Steps of the THEATRE in the Quire, from *Westminster-Hall* to the Collegiate Church of St. PETER in *Westminster*, (the whole passage being Railed in) and Guarded with His MAJESTIES Horse and Foot Guards;) being entered the Church, and the Nobility and others all duly placed, their MAJESTIES ascended the THEATRE and repaired to their Private Devotions on the East part thereof, and then seated themselves in their Chairs of State. Then followed the Recognition; and after an Anthem, the KING and QUEEN came to the Altar and made their first OBLATION; and the Lords who carried the REGALIA presented them at the Altar to be their deposited.

Then the Litany was Sung by two Bishops, which ended, the Bishop of *Ely* began the Sermon; After Sermon, the King took the accustomed Oath; and *Veni Creator* being Sung, and the KING disrobed of his Mantle and Surcoat, He was Anointed and Invested with all the Sacred Habits in King EDWARDS Chair; and the Crown being put on just at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, all the People shouted, the Drums and Trumpets sounded, and the Guns in St. James's Park, and great Guns at the Tower were discharged, and all the Peers put on their Coronets.

The KING being Crowned, and having been farther Invested with the Ring and Scepters, He made his second Oblation, and being again seated in King EDWARDS Chair, He vouchsafed to Kiss the Arch-Bishops and Bishops; and *Te Deum* being sung, He ascended the THRONE, and being Inthronized, the Arch-Bishops and Bishops did their Homage and Kissed the KINGS Cheek, and after them the Temporal Lords did also their Homage, and severally kissed the KINGS Cheek and touched His CROWN; during which time the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then followed the CORONATION of the QUEEN, at which the Ladies put on their Coronets, as the Lords had done before at the Kings; and Her MAJESTY having received into Her Hands the SCEPTER and IVORY-ROD, was conducted to Her ROYAL SEAT upon Her THRONE.

Thus their Majesties being Inthronized, after an Anthem was sung, the Arch-Bishop ending with the Benediction, their Majesties went in State into St. EDWARDS Chapel, where the King being divested of St. EDWARDS Robes, and Arrayed in His Royal Robes of Purple Velvet, the whole Company (except the Church of *Westminster*) returned to *Westminster-Hall* in the same Order they came; their Majesties and all the Nobility wearing their Coronets on their Heads; and being entered into the Hall were conducted to their several Tables to Dinner, which were all ready furnished before their coming in. Only the first Course for their Majesties Table was served up with the usual Ceremony, the Lord High Steward betwixt the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal Riding in before it on Horseback; And before the second Course was served up, Sir Charles Dymoke, the KINGS Champion, in Compleat Armour, accompanied with the Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, all on Horseback, performed the usual Ceremony of the Challenge; After which the Officers of Arms proclaimed his MAJESTIES Stile in Latin, French and English, after the accustomed manner.

Dinner being ended, and all the Solemnity being performed to the great satisfaction of their Majesties, with all imaginable splendor and Expressions of Joy, their Majesties retired to *Whitehall*, and all the Nobility and others departed.

Published by Order of the Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal of England.

THE Earl Marshal's Order

TOUCHING THE
HABITS of the PEERESSES

AT THE
CORONATION

Of Their Majesties King WILLIAM
And Queen MARY.



HAT the Robe or Mantle of a *Baroness* be of Crimson Velvet, the Cape to be Furr'd, and Powder'd with two Bars or Rows of Ermine, the said Mantle to be Edged round with Meniver unpowder'd, two Inches in breadth, and the Train to be three Foot on the Ground.

The Coronet to be with six Pearls upon the Rim, not rais'd upon Points.

That the Robe or Mantle of a *Vicountess* be like that of a *Baroness*, only the Cape Powder'd, with two Rows and a half of Ermine, and the Train to be three Foot and nine Inches long on the Ground.

The Coronet to be a Rim or Circle with Pearls, 16 in number, not rais'd upon Points.

That the Mantle or Robe of a *Countess* be like that of a *Baroness*, only the Cape is to be Powder'd, with three Rows of Ermine, the Edging three Inches broad, and the Train a Yard and half long on the Ground.

The Coronet to be compos'd of eight Pearls rais'd upon Points or Rays, with small Leaves between above the Rim.

The Mantle or Robe of a *Marchioness* to be the same as that of a *Baroness*, only the Cape to be Powder'd with three Rows and a half of Ermine, the Edging four Inches broad, the Train a Yard and three quarters on the Ground.

The

The Coronet to be compos'd of four Leaves and four Pearls, rais'd upon Points of equal height as the Leaves alternately above the Rim.

The Mantle or Robe of a *Duchess* the same as that of a *Baroness*, the Cape to be Powder'd, with four Rows of Ermine, the Edging five Inches broad, and the Train two Yards on the Ground.

The Coronet to be compos'd of eight Leaves, all of equal height above the Rim.

The Surcoats or Kirtles to be all of Crimson Velvet, close Bodied and clasp'd before, Edg'd or Bordered with Meniver pure, two Inches broad, and Scallop'd down the Sides from below the Girdle, and slop'd away into a Train proportionable to the respective Train of the Robe for each degree (*viz.*) a Third part thereof.

The Sleeves of the Surcoats to be also of Crimson Velvet, Scallop'd at the bottom, Edged with Meniver pure, and Fringed with Gold or Silver. The Caps of their Coronets to be all of Crimson Velvet, turned up with Ermine, with a Button and Tassel of Gold or Silver on the Top, suitable to the Fringe of their Sleeves.

Lastly, the Peticoats to be of Cloth of Silver, or any other White Stuff, either Laced or Embroidered, according to every ones Fancy.

The Mantles to hang back, being fasten'd to each Shoulder with Cordons of Silver or Gold, suitable to their Fringe, with Tassels of the same hanging one on each side down to the Waste.

The Surcoats or Kirtles to be open before that the Peticoats may appear.

Note, That not any of the Coronets, of any of the Ranks beforementioned, are to be set with Stones or Jewels.

I do Appoint *Edward Jones* to Print this Order,

NORFOLKE, and MARSHALL.

In the *SAYOT*: Printed by *Edward Jones*. MDCLXXXVIII.

8/6. m. 4
THE
Form of the Proceedings
TO THE
FUNERAL
Of Her late Majesty
QUEEN MARY II.
Of Blessed Memory, *K*

From the Royal Palace of WHITEHALL to the Collegiate
Church at WESTMINSTER; the 5th Day of this Instant
March, 1694. To begin at Twelve a Clock.

[To be punctually Observed by all Persons therein Concerned.]

March 2. I do appoint Edward Jones to Print this Account of the
1684. Proceeding.

NORFOLKE, and MARSHALL.

K Night Marshal's Men, to clear the Way.

Knight Marshal's Deputy.

Servants to the Officers of Arms.

Three hundred poor Women, four and four.

2 Trumpets.

To meet in
Inner Court
Whitehall, &
the Statue

The

The Banner of Union born by a Knight, Sir *Philip Meadows*:

Grooms and Pages of the Chamber.

Officers of the Stable.

House-keepers.

Officers of the Robes, and Ward-robe.

Gentlemen of the Chapel and Vestry in Copes, and the Children
of the Chapel singing all the Way.

2 Trumpets.

Officers of the Jewel-house.

Officers and Comptroller of the Works.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters.

2 Trumpets.

Chaplains to the King and Queen.

Aldermen of *London*.

Surveyor-General of the Works, Sir *Christopher Wren*, K^t.

2 Trumpets.

Twelve Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber to the King and Queen,

Eight whereof carry the Canopy; of which

Number are to be Three of the Queen's

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Who are to Attend with the Canopy at
the West Door of the Abbey, to receive
and carry it over the Queen's Body
when taken out of the Chariot.

Carvers

Cup-bearers } to the Queen.

Sewers

2 Trumpets.

An Officer of Arms.

The Queen's Secretary and Treasurer.

Knight-Harbinger, and Master of the Jewel-house.

Lord Mayor of *London*.

3 Trumpets.

Two Officers of Arms.

The House of Commons.

Serjeant at Arms.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Four Officers of Arms.

The House of Peers.

Serjeant at Arms, and Usher of the Black Rod.

Speaker of the House of Peers.

And

To meet in the
King's Privy-
chambers, and
rooms adjoin-
ing, where they
are to be put in
order by the Of-
ficers of Arms.

To meet in the
Hall of Banqueting
Room.

To meet in the
Council Chamber
and the Privy-
Chamber and Ban-
queting Room.

Note, That at the Proceeding before the Body, the youngest of each Degree go foremost.

An Officer of Arms.

The Banner of *Chester*, The Banner of *Wales*, The Banner of *Cornwall*,
Born by LORDS.

An Officer of Arms.

The Banner of *Ireland*, The Banner of *Scotland*,
by the Earl of *Monmouth* by the Earl of *Selkirk*.

Two Officers of Arms.

The Banner of *France* The Great Banner, The Banner of *England*,
and *England* quarterly,
Born by EARLS.

The Queen's Master of the Horse, Lord Viscount *Villers*,
leading the Mourning Horse; and two Equerries (with their Caps) attending.

Who after lea-
ving the Horse &
the Door of the
Church, is to go
to his place &
among the Peers

The Helmet and Crest, born by an Officer of Arms.

The Target, born by an Officer of Arms.

The Sword, born by an Officer of Arms.

The Coat of Arms, born by *Norroy*, King of Arms.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, Lord Marquis of *Winchester*.

The Church of *Westminster*, at the Entrance into the Abbey, are
to fall into the Proceeding here.

Clarenceux, King of Arms, (between two Gentlemen Ushers) carry-
ing the Scepters, Orb, and Crown, on a Cushion; except at such time as the Body is in the
Chariot: And then *Clarenceux*, with the two Gentlemen Ushers, go before the Queen's Lord
Chamberlain.

Six Bannerolls,
born by

Sir T. Parkyns.

Sir W. Roberts.

Sir W. Russell.

Sir D. Hampson.

Sir W. Colepeper.

Sir W. Villers.

Three Peers,
Assistants to the
Corps, or Sup-
porters of the Pall.

The Body,
in an open Cha-
riot, drawn by
eight Horses, a
Man to lead each
Horse; and the
Sceptres, Orb
and Crown upon
a Purple Velvet
Cushion. Two of
the Queen's Bed-
chamber Women,
one sitting at the
Head, and the
other at the Feet,
to take care of
the Body.

Three Peers,
Assistants to the
Corps, or Sup-
porters of the Pall.

Six Bannerolls,
born by

Sir F. Head.

Sir E. Warde.

Sir Ste. Lennard.

Sir W. Rectley.

Sir Cl. Fisher.

Sir J. Cope.

The 12 Barons
and Knights
meet in the P
sence, next
Guard Ro

Garter,

At the Abby door
The 2 Gentlemen
Ushers are to take
Care the 2 Ladies
be helpt out of the
Chariot, and led
to their places
among the Bed-
chamber Women.

Gentleman-Usher,

Garter King of Arms,

Gentleman-Usher.

Earl of Pembroke,
Lord Privy Seal,

The Chief Mourner,
Dutchess of Somerset,
supported by two Noble men,

Duke of Leeds,
Lord President of His Ma-
jesty's Council.

Dutchess of St. Albans, { Her Train born' Dutchess of Southampton.
(by Two Dutchesses, }

Assisted by the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, Mr. Sayres.

Eighteen Assistants to the Chief Mourner, viz.

The Dutchess of Devonshire,
Countess of Bridgwater,
Countess Dowager of Winchelsea,
Countess Dowager of Thanet,
Countess of Sandwich,
Countess Dowager of Radnor,
Countess of Monmouth,
Lady Howard of Effingham,
Baroness Weston Countess of Arran.

The Dutchess of Leeds,
Countess of Oxford,
Countess Dowager of Northampton,
Countess of Carnarvon,
Countess of Sunderland,
Countess of Macclesfield,
Countess of Dorchester,
Lady Eliz. Cromwell Baroness Cromwell,
Lady Roskingham.



Two Gentlemen-Ushers.

Six Ladies of the Bed-chamber.

Six Maids of Honour.

Six Bed-chamber Women.

The Band of Pensioners.

Yeomen of the Guard.

To meet in the
Privy Lodgings
on the Queen's
Side.

To meet in the
Guard-Room.

When the Body is placed in the *Mausoleum* the Chief-Mourner is to be seated in an
Arm-Chair at the Head of the Body.

The Supporters to the Train on two Stools with low backs, a little behind her,
The Ladies of the Bed-Chamber within the *Mausoleum*, three on each side of the Body.

The Assistants to sit within the first Rail without the *Mausoleum*.

The Queen's Lord-Chamberlain to have a black Velvet Stool to sit near the Foot
of the *Mausoleum*.

The Band of Pensioners are to go in Order single on each side the outward Rail;
and then two and two into the South Isle leading to *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, and
stand there on each side, and when the following Proceeding goes to the Interrment,
then the Pensioners are to follow to the Chapel Door, but no further.

The Yeomen of the Guard are to stay on each side the Organ Quire, from the
Quire Door up to the Rail.

Proceedings to the Interrment after the Sermon.

The Queen's State.

The Queen's Master of the Horse.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

The Church of *Westminster*, and both Choirs.

The 3 Supporters of the Pall.

The Body.

The 3 Supporters of the Pall.

Supporter to the Chief Mourner.

The Chief Mourner.

Supporter to the Chief Mourner.

Supporter to the Train,

Supporter to the Train.

Vice Chamberlain.

Ladies Assistants.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

Maids of Honour,

Bed-Chamber Women.

Gentlemen Pensioners to the Chapel Door.

Some Yeomen of the Guard to keep the Door.

All Persons
that shall have
Tickets for Places
within the Colle-
giate Church at
Westminster from
the Duke of Nor-
folk, are to take
Notice, that no
Person can be let
in after Twelve a
Clock but those
go in the
Order.

816 m. 44
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T H E
CEREMONIAL PROCEEDING
T O A
PRIVATE INTERRMENT

Of Her Late Most Excellent MAJESTY

Queen *CAROLINE*,
OF BLESSED MEMORY,

From the PRINCE'S Chamber to *Westminster-Abbey*.

THE ROYAL BODY being conveyed Privately from St. James's to the Prince's Lodgings, near the House of Peers, a Night or Two before the Interrment, is to continue there until the Time appointed for that Purpose, and then to be carried from the said Prince's Lodgings, to the *Abbey of Westminster*, in manner following, viz.

Knight Marshal's Men, with Black Staves, two and two.

Pages of the Prefence to the King.

Pages of the Prefence to the Queen.

Pages of the Back-Stairs to the King.

Pages of the Back-Stairs to the Queen.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber to the King.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters, to the King.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters, to the Queen.

Pages of Honour to the King.

Pages

[Price Three-Pence.]

D. 816

Pages of Honour to the Queen.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber to the King.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber to the Queen.

Gentleman Usher Assistant.

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, to the King.

Third Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to the Queen.

Physicians to the King.

Physicians to the Queen.

Household Chaplains to the King.

Clerk of the Closet to the Queen.

Equerries to the King.

Equerries to the Queen.

Clerks, Comptrollers, and

Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

The Master of the King's Household.

Gentlemen Ushers, of the Privy-Chamber, to the King.

Third Gentleman Usher, of the Privy-Chamber, to the Queen.

The King's Solicitor.

The King's Attorney.

The Queen's Solicitor.

The Queen's Attorney.

Auditor, Secretary, and Treasurer, to the Queen.

Barons Younger Sons.

Viscounts Younger Sons.

Barons of the Exchequer,

and

Justices of both Benches,

} According to their Seniority.

Lord Chief Baron.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

May go as a Privy-Counsellor.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.

May go as Privy-Counsellors.

Bath King of Arms.

Knights

Knights of the *Bath*, not Lords, nor Privy-Counsellors, in their Collars.

Privy-Counsellors, not Peers of the Realm.

Barons Eldest Sons.

Earls Younger Sons.

Viscounts Eldest Sons.

Knight of the Garter, in his Collar.

The Comptroller of the King's Household.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor to the Queen.

Carrying the Purse.

Two Pursuivants.

Barons of *Ireland*.

Barons of *Great-Britain*.

Bishops in their Rochets.

Marquises Younger Sons.

Earls Eldest Sons.

A Pursuivant.

Viscounts of *Ireland*.

Viscounts of *Great-Britain*.

Dukes Younger Sons.

Marquises Eldest Sons.

One Herald of Arms.

Earls of *Ireland*.

Earls of *Great-Britain*.

Earl of *Effingham*, as exercising the Office of Earl Marshal of *England*.

Dukes Eldest Sons.

One Herald of Arms.

Marquises.

One Herald of Arms.

Dukes.

Knights of the *Bath*, not Lords, nor Privy-Counsellors, in their Collars.

Privy-Counsellors, not Peers of the Realm.

Barons Eldest Sons.

Earls Younger Sons.

Viscounts Eldest Sons.

Knight of the Garter, in his Collar.

The Comptroller of the King's Household.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor to the Queen.

Carrying the Purse.

Two Pursuivants.

Barons of *Ireland*.

Barons of *Great-Britain*.

Bishops in their Rochets.

Marquises Younger Sons.

Earls Eldest Sons.

A Pursuivant.

Viscounts of *Ireland*.

Viscounts of *Great-Britain*.

Dukes Younger Sons.

Marquises Eldest Sons.

One Herald of Arms.

Earls of *Ireland*.

Earls of *Great-Britain*.

Earl of *Effingham*, as exercising the Office of Earl Marshal of *England*.

Dukes Eldest Sons.

One Herald of Arms.

Marquises.

One Herald of Arms.

Dukes.

One

One Herald of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Archbishop of *York*. (*No Train borne.*)

Lord Chancellor, bearing the Purse. (*No Train borne, nor Mace carried.*)

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*. (*No Train borne.*)

Norroy King of Arms.

Master of the Horse to the Queen.

Second Gentleman Usher.
Daily Waiter to the Queen.

Clarenceux King of Arms,
carrying the Crown on
a black Velvet Cushion.

First Gentleman Usher.
Daily Waiter to the Queen.

Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

Ten Gentlemen Pensioners, with
their Axes revers'd.

The Canopy borne by Gentlemen of
the King's Privy Chamber.

Supporters of the Pall Three Dukes.

The ROYAL BODY,
Carried by Ten or Twelve Yeomen
of the Guard covered with a
large Pall of black Velvet, and
lined with black Silk, with a
fine Holland Sheet, adorned with
Ten large Escutcheons painted on
Sattin, under a Canopy of black
Velvet.

Supporters of the Pall Three Dukes.

The Canopy borne by Gentlemen of
the King's Privy Chamber.

Ten Gentlemen Pensioners, with
their Axes revers'd.

A Gentleman Usher
of the King's.

Garter Principal King of Arms.

Gentleman Usher of
the black Rod, the
Rod to be revers'd.

Supporter to the Chief
Mourner a Duke.

The Chief Mourner, supported by
Two Dukes, her Train borne
by Two Duchesses, assisted by
the Queen's Vice Chamberlain.

Supporter to the Chief
Mourner a Duke.

Sixteen Duchesses to be Assistants to the Chief Mourner.

First Gentleman Usher of the Queen's Privy Chamber.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princesses,

Second Gentleman Usher of the Queen's Privy Chamber.

The

The Maids of Honour.

The Queen's Bedchamber Women,

The remaining Part of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, with their Axes.

Yeomen of the Guard to close the Ceremony.

N. B. *The Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and of the Bath, who shall walk in this Proceſſion, are to wear the Collars of their reſpective Orders.*

THE Proceſſion to be from the *Prince's Chamber*, through the *Old Palace Yard*, on Foot to the great *North Door* of the Abby, and the Way to be railed in on both Sides, and floored Twenty Feet wide, and to be covered with an Awning, with black Bays on the Floor, and under the Awning : And the whole Way to the Abby, and in the Abby to the Steps leading to King *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, to be lined on each Side with the Foot Guards.

THE Proceſſion being entered the Church, are to paſs along down to the End of the *North Iſle*, and then croſs to the *South Iſle*, and up from thence to the ſaid Steps, and there to fall off on each Side, until the Judges, Knights of the *Bath*, the Privy Counſellors, the Peers, the BODY, and Chief Mourner, &c. are placed in King *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*.

AT the Entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries in their Copes, attended by the Choir, all having Wax Tapers in their Hands, are to receive the Royal Body with an Anthem, and are to fall into the Proceſſion juſt before *Norroy King of Arms*, and ſo are to proceed ſinging into King *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, where the Body is to be depoſited on Treſſels, the Crown and Cuſhion being laid at the Head, and the Canopy held over it by the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, while the Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England* is reading by the Biſhop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*, and the Chief Mourner and her Two Supporters are ſeated on Chairs placed for them at the Head of the Corps, and the Ladies Aſſiſtants ſeated on Stools on each Side, and the Ladies of the Bedchambers, &c. are ſeated ; and the Lords and Others take their Seats in the Stalls on each Side of the Choir.

WHEN the Part of the Service before the Interrment is read, the ROYAL CORPSE is to be carried to the Vault, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain to Her late Maſteſty, the Chief Mourner, her Supporters and Aſſiſtants following, *Garter* going before them, and place themſelves near the Vault.

THE

THE ROYAL CORPSE being interred, the Dean of *Westminster* is to go on with the Office of Burial ; which ended, and an Anthem sung in the Choir, *Garter* King of Arms proclaims Her late Majesty's Stile, as followeth :

Thus it has pleased Almighty God, to take out of this transitory Life to His Divine Mercy, the late most High, most Mighty, and most Excellent Princess CAROLINE, by the Grace of God Queen Consort of the most High, most Mighty, and most Excellent Monarch, GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith ; whom God bless and preserve with long Life, Health, and Honour, and all worldly Happiness.

By virtue of an Order of Council, I do appoint John Stagg to print this Ceremonial, and that no other Person do presume to print the same.



EFFINGHAM, M.

816 m. 4
12

Preparations for each Knight of the Bath.



Inprimis, A Bedded with a Mattress or Feather-bed, as also Bolster, Pillow, Blankets, Sheets, Coverlets, and Covering of Red Rag or Say, with a Demi-Tester to the same of Red Say, without Curtains.

Item, His Bath to be prepared with a Cross Hoop over it, and a Three-leg'd Stool in the one end thereof, and covered with 14. yards of Red Say, and a Carpet, with 18. or 20. Ells of Linnen Cloth to line the same both without and within.

For his first Habit.

Item, Cloth of Friers Russet to make a long Gowne, with wide Sleeves and Hood thereto, in form of an Hermites weed, tyed close about the Middle with a Cordon of Ash-coloured and Russet Silk, (made round of Finger-work, and knit full of knots before, reaching down almost to the knees) and a white Napkin or Handkercheif hanging thereat.

Item, A pair of Stockings of black Kersey called *Chause Semelle*, soled with black Leather sowed to them; they using with them no other Shoos, but sometimes wearing a pair of black Slippers to keep them from taking cold.

For his second Habit.

Item, A Mantle and Surcoat of Red Taffata, edged with white Taffata or Sarcenet, and thereto fastened two long strings of white Silk, with Buttons and Tassels of red Silk and Gold, and a pair of white Gloves tyed to them: Also a Coyfe of white Lawne for his head, with a white Hat and a white Feather.

Item, A Sword, the Pomel whereof and the Cross-hilt to be gilt, the Scabbard of white Leather, Girdle and Belt of the same, with Buckles of Iron or Mettal.

Item, White Boots, and a pair of gilt Spurs, with white Leathers.

Item, Four Horses Sadled, (*viz.* for Himself, his two Esquires, and one Page:) That for himself having a black Leather Saddle, bordered with white Leather, the Arson white; no Croper, but a Pectoral having a Cross Patee gilt thereon; and on the Forehead another: Also black Stirrup-Leathers with gilt Stirrups.

Item, A black Bridle of Leather, having a broad Reyne and a small long Reyne.

Note that the Horse for the Page, and Horse for the two Esquires, are to be furnished as the Knight himself pleaseth.

For his third Habit.

Item, To have a long Gowne of Purple Satten, the Sleeves turned up at the hands half a yard deep, with white Taffata (after the manner of a Doctor or Batchellor of Law's Gowne) edged with white Taffata, and sometimes lined throughout, with a Hood to the same, purfled with like Taffata about half an Inch deep. On his left Shoulder a small Lace of white Silk.

Item, Two Eschocheons of his Arms, with Crest: And if he be a Nobleman, to be with Supporters.

Item, A Table and his Mess of Mear.

Also every Knight is to provide an Angel in Gold for his Offering in the Chappel.

The Proportions of Cloth and Silk for the Robes before specified.

Inprimis, Three Yards and a half of Gray Cloth for his Gowne and Cap.

Item, Thirteen Ells of Crimson Taffata for the Robe and Surcoat.

Item, Sixteen Yards of Purple Satten for the Robe and Hood.

Item, Three Ells of white Taffata to edge and face the Silk Robes.

Item, Cordels or strings, with great Tassels of Crimson silk and Gold for the Crimson Robe; and a small one of Purple and Gold for the Purple Robe.

Note that the Esquires and Page are to be richly habited, and that every Knight to have two Footmen.



8/6. m. 4.
15.

15

A MEMENTO

For the PEOPLE, about their Elections of MEMBERS for the approaching PARLIAMENT.



I.
Remember that the choice of your Law-makers is your first common right, by which you distinguish yourselves from slaves; for in the use thereof, you shew the original of your own Authority and Government, and how that every one of you hath such an inherent and natural Right in his own person, as not to be disposed of, ordered, bounded or limited, but by his own Consent in Parliament; the Members thereof being the peoples Representatives.

And therefore if you be tender of anything, that you call or think your Right, Privilege or Liberty, be tender of this, as the foundation and root of all your Liberties.

II.

Remember that the choice of your Law-makers, is the greatest trust in civil matters, and of the nearest concernment to you all, that you ever did, or can, or shall repose in any body: you may trust some with your estates, and it may be with your persons too; but you trust your chosen deputies in Parliament with your persons, your lives, your posterities, and your whole Country; and they may under God involve you in blood and confusion, or settle you in peace.

O then be cautious and circumspect in your choyce now to be made, and consider whom you may safely trust.

And first, consider whether it be consonant to your safety, and the end for which you elect, to trust any that have ever broken their faith, or falsified their trust formerly put in them. Remember the Declarations, Vows and Promises of the Army, how and by whom violated and broke. The *I alian* saies, *If a man deceives me once, it is his fault; but if he deceive me twice, it is my own fault.*

Secondly, Consider, whether it be fit to confer your own Legislative Authority upon any persons, who have another Legislative Authority stamp'd upon them already. For how can it be look'd upon but as prodigious, for two Suns to be seen in one firmament?

Thirdly, Consider, whether you may trust those that shall not be equally concerned with you in all the Laws to be made, or are not equally subject to them with yourselves?

Those that live, and intend to live upon the publick purse, are not equally concerned in levying of monyes upon you, with those that live onely upon their own estates and trades. Publick Officers, that have great Places and Salaries from the common purse, put in a penny, and take out a pound.

Those that have been made fat by the blood and raines of the people, you can have little hopes of: for, *can a Blackmore change his skin, or a Leopard his spots?*

And those that are to execute the Laws, may avoid the stroak which others must abide: for how is it consonant to freedom and safety, for the Legislative power, and the Executive power, to be in the same hands?

Therefore you may safely trust those to make your Laws, that must do the same good or harm to themselves, which they do to you. And such as have not been stained with the corruptions of the times, as have been ever constant to the interest of the people, and as have not been enriched by the oppressions and ruines of the Land, you may safest trust; of such there being most hope.

Fourthly, Consider, whether you may trust any that are engaged either by their profit or honour, or any kinde of interest, to continue any of the burthens or grievances that are upon you: as the Silver-Smiths were engaged to maintain the Image of *Diana* and her Temple.

Fifthly, Consider, whether you may trust any man, that wants either depth of judgement, or courage: he that wants the first, may suffer you to be cozened of your Liberties; and he that wants the other, will certainly betray your liberties unto any body that boldly attempts to take them from you.

And further consider, That those whom you chuse for your Members in Parliament, you chuse to sit in your own stead, to represent the whole Nation; their vote to be the voice of the people, and you to be bound thereby, onely saving to yourselves your fundamental Laws and Liberties, as unalterable, and not within their trust to violate or destroy. All that are worth 200 *l.* in Counties, are to be really in Parliament, voting there, and consenting to what is done by their Knights or Trustees, whom they have chosen for their Counties; and all the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Cities and Burroughs, are also there in Parliament, by chusing them that shall speak for them and vote for them.

And that this Liberty, this Principle of common Right, might not be infringed or restrained, care was taken in *The Instrument of Government* set forth by the Lord Protector, *That Tradesmen that live in Cities and Burroughs, should be all free to chuse, although not worth 200 l.* for that restriction of 200 *l.* limited in the said *Instrument of Government*, is for such as are thereby enabled to chuse Members for Counties: which are the *Knights girt with Swords*, mentioned in the *Indentures*; but as for Burgesses, there is no distinction betwixt rich and poor; as all must be subject to the Law, so all must be free to chuse: which is very much to his Highness honour.

And indeed, Tradesmen that live in Cities, are as useful to the Nation, and bear as much share in the burthens thereof, when they are not worth 200 *l.* as those that live in Counties, and are worth 200 *l.* And the encouragement and respect to Traders, being of great consequence to the Commonwealth, It was not thought fit to restrain the choice in Cities and Burroughs to those onely who were worth 200 *l.*

Neither is that restriction of the Electors for Counties, any straining of the election, but an enlargement thereof, full of reason; for the restraint formerly was strictly to Freeholders, having — *xl.s.* by the year; and now by the Lord Protector, every man, though a Copyholder, or a man of a personal estate, if he be worth 200 *l.* is made a chuser, as well as Freeholders. So that all that are worth 200 *l.* may chuse for Counties, as well as Freeholders; and for Cities and Burroughs, all universally are to chuse, who have not disabled themselves by something done in the late wars.

Now Sirs, be advised to set aside all faction, self-interest, favour and fear, that may byais your judgements in your choyce; and agree together, to have regard to the worth and merit of those you chuse; let their wisdom, faithfulness and age, their publike zeal and affection to the cause of the people, their moderation, charity and compassion, their freedom from the cruelty and oppression of the times, persuade you to chuse them. And in so doin', you will honour your Country, and settle it in righteousness, peace and plenty. And the generations that are yet unborn, will have cause to bleis you.

816. m. 4

16

39 Some Passages abstracted out of a Book, entitled *Minors no Senators*, being a brief Discourse, proving Infants under One and twenty years of Age to be incapable in point of Law of being Elected or Admitted Members of the High Court of PARLIAMENT; and that the Election of such Members are Meer Nullities in Law. Written by W. Prynne, Esq. *W. Prynne*

1. **F**OR Parliaments are Summoned to treat and consult *De quibusdam arduis & urgentibus Negotiis Statuum, ac Defensione Regni, &c.* and Infants for want of Judgment and Experience, are incapable to debate and determine such grand Affairs concerning the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom.
2. The Writ describeth the quality of the Persons to be chosen, viz. *Eligi facias duos Milites Gladiis Cinctos Magis Idoneos & Discretos, & de quolibet Burgo duos Burgenses de Discretioribus & Magis Sufficientibus Eligi facias.*
3. There is another Clause in the Writ, describing what Persons must be Elected to be Citizens and Burgeses of Parliament, even such only *Qui plenam & sufficientem potestatem pro se & Communitate Civitatum & Burgorum prædict. ad faciendum & consentiendum, &c.* To consent to those things concerning the weighty Affairs of the Church and State, which shall be ordained by the Common Consent in Parliament.
4. By the Common-Law and Civil-Law, Infants have no full power to do or consent to any thing for themselves: If they Levy a Fine, or Acknowledge a Statute or Recognizance, which are matters of Record, they may avoid them during their Minorities. The like of Feoffments, Grants, Releases, made or given by Infants, are either void, or voidable.
5. And if an Infant cannot consent fully for himself, much less for others; being unable to be an Attorney or Proxy, to assent for others in any Court of Justice, much more then in a Parliament, the supremest Court; and therefore for the defect of such a Power, and by reason of such an improvident Election of Infant-Citizens, and Infant-Burgeses, such Elections are meerly void in Law.
6. It is also said in *Littleton*, That an Infant before the Age of 21 years cannot be a Bayliff, or Receiver, for want of Skill and Ability, by intendment of Law to make any Improvement or profit of Lands or Goods; nor yet sworn at all in any Inquest as a Juror: And the Reason is, because Jurors are Judges of all matters of Fact, which Infants in the eye of the Law have no competent knowledge of, and therefore are not returned such *Legales homines*, as the *Venire* requires. Neither is an Infant capable of the Stewardship of a Mannour, much more is he incapable of being a Judge in Parliament, the supremest Court of Justice, where the most difficult Busineses, the most weighty Publick Causes are finally examined, debated and adjudged, without any further Appeal.
7. It is of very dangerous Consequence for Infants to be admitted Members, especially in these times of greatest Consultation, Action, and Danger. For first, if any one Infant may *de Jure* be a Member of Parliament; then by consequence a second, third, and so *in infinitum*, till the House be filled with such. For surely, if one Infant be capable of being a Member, then another as well as he: And if an Infant of twenty years, then of twelve, ten, or less by like Reason; since if you once break the Rules of Law, you can set no bounds to any number or age of Infants; and so by consequence instead of having *Concilium Sapientum, Senatus Seniorum, &c.* as Parliaments were anciently stiled, we shall have *Parliamentum Puerorum, Senatus Infantum*, a Parliament of Children, a Senate of Babes; if all Cities, Boroughs were so childish, so foolish, and injurious to the Publick in their Elections of such, as some (through the importunity of Friends or Bribes) have been.

It was a prudent Speech of a blunt Burges when he was solicited to give his Voice for a young Novice, *This is no Parliament to enter Whelps in, therefore we must think of some Graver Person.*

Object. 1. *That the Election of Members to Parliament belongs to the Free-holders, Burgeses, and Free-men who elect them, and therefore their Election must stand good.*

Ans. They have no power to Elect what Members they please, but only such as are most fit, able, and discreet; and where they chuse a Person that is incapable by Law, the Electors cannot make him capable of being a Member by their Election.

Object. 2. *That some Infants under the Age of One and twenty years, have been admitted to sit as Members in former Parliaments.*

Ans. No Infant ought *de Jure* to sit in any Parliament, nor ever sate in former Parliaments of Right, but only by Connivance, when either the House took no notice, or else their Elections were not questioned. And Connivance of former Parliaments in this kind, is no President to over-rule, or bind this present Parliament; because there are more weighty and difficult Affairs to be debated and settled in this Parliament than in any, yea, all the Parliaments of former Ages, there being at this time more labouring to make Parties to private ends than in any former Ages.



17 816.m.4

Re. England.
Reasons
Of the House of Commons, why Bishops ought not to
have VOTES in PARLIAMENT.

- 1 **B**Ecause it is a very great hinderance to the exercise of their Ministeriall Function.
- 2 Because they do vow and undertake at their Ordination, when they enter into holy Orders, that they will give themselves wholly to that Vocation.
- 3 Because Councils and Canons in severall Ages doe forbid them to meddle with Secular affaires.
- 4 Because the twentie foure Bishops have a dependencie on the two Arch-Bishops, and because of their Canonickall Obedience to them.
- 5 Because they are but for their lives, and therefore are not fit to have Legislative power over the Honors, Inheritances, persons, & Liberties of others.
- 6 Because of Bishops dependancy and expectancy of Translations to places of great profit.
- 7 That severall Bishops have of late much encroacht upon the consciences and Liberties of the Subjects, and they and their Successours will be much encouraged still to encroach, and the Subjects will be much discouraged from complaining against such encouragements, if twenty 6. of that Order be to be Judges upon those complaints; the same reason extends to their Legislative power in any Bill to passe for the regulation of their power upon any emergent inconvenience by it.
- 8 Because the whole number of them is interess'd to maintaine the Jurisdiction of Bishops, which hath beene found so grievous to the three Kingdomes, that *Scotland* hath utterly abolished it, and Multitudes in *England* and *Ireland*, petitioned against it.
- 9 Because the Bishops being Lords of the Parliament, it setteth too great a distance between them and the rest of their Brethren in the Ministry, which occasioneth pride in them, discontent in others, and disquiet in the Church.

To their having VOTES a long time.

Ans. **I**F in convenient time and usage are not to be considered with Law-makers.

Some Abbots voted as anciently in Parliament as Bishops; yet are taken away.

That for the Bishops Certificate to plenary of Benefice, and Loyalty of Marriage, the Bill extends not to them.

For the Secular Jurisdictions of the Deane of *Westminster*, the Bishops of *Durham* and *Ely*, and Archbishop of *Yorke*, which they are to execute in their owne persons the former Reasons shew the inconveniences therein.

For their temporall Courts and Jurisdictions which are executed by their temporall Offices, the Bill doth not concerne them.

FINIS.

40 *K. England. Western Counties of Par. (Additions)*
IT being the laudable Custom of our Ancestors, when they elected and authorized their *Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses*, to deliver them *Breviates* of all those *publick Grievances* they thought necessary to be redressed, and such Propositions as they apprehended most effectual for the *welfare and prosperity* of themselves and the English Nation, to be vigorously prosecuted by them in *Parliament*; We the *Freeholders, Citizens and Burgeses* of the respective Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of the late associated *Western Counties* (whose names are hereunto subscribed) reviving this good Custom, as the probablest means (through Gods blessing thereon) to remove our manifold long continued *oppressing Grievances*, restore our subverted *fundamental Laws, Liberties, Properties*, with the *Rights, Privileges, and Freedom of Parliaments*, and their *Members*, and establish a long expected *Reformation, Peace, Settlement* in our sadly distracted, near-ruinated *Church and State*; in *this day* wherein we hope the *Lord will bind up the breaches of his people, and heal the stroke of their wounds*; have thereupon unanimously drawn up these ensuing twelve general Heads of *Grievances*, and such usefull necessary *Proposals*, which we earnestly recommend to the *deliberate consideration*, and *industrious prosecution* of all and every our elected *Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses* in the approaching *General Assembly* at *Westminster*, as they will answer the contrary to *God*, the whole *English Nation*, and *us* who have intrusted them. In the diligent pursuit whereof, and discharge of the *publick trust* now reposed in them, we do hereby faithfully promise (according to our *Ignorant Protestation*, and *Solemn League and Covenant*) in our *several places and callings*, to be constantly *aiding, and cordially assisting* to them with our *Estates and Lives*, by all just and lawfull means.

1. That all and every of these our elected *Trustees* shall improve their utmost power and skill sincerely, constantly, and effectually to vindicate, and reestablish the ancient undoubted just *Rights, Privileges, Immunities* of lawfull English *Parliaments*, and all their proper *Members*; to secure them and every of them from all future force, violence, unjust seclusions, ejections, suspensions, oaths, engagements, and against all forein Intruders into them, by all legal waies; without which no future *Parliaments* can be either legal, medicinal or beneficial to the Nation, but destructive and oppressive *Nusances*.
2. To maintain, propagate, and restore the true publick worship of *God*, the sincere preaching of the *Gospel*, the due administration of *Baptism*, and free and frequent celebration of the *Lords Supper* in all places where they are wilfully neglected; to execute all good suspended *Laws* against *Jesuits, Papists, seminary Priests, blasphemous Hereticks, Sectaries, Atheists*; and to redress the manifold exorbitances, and illegal arbitrary proceedings of *Committees* for sequestering, ejecting out of, and trying, approving, admitting *Ministers* to *Benefices* and *Church-livings*.
3. To restore, reestablish, and defend against all future Violations the *Great Charters* of our *Liberties*, with all other good fundamental *Laws*, securing the *Lives, Liberties, Freeholds, Properties* of the *Freemen of England*, against all illegal excutions, imprisonments, banishments, confinements, restraints, violent breaking up, and ransacking of their *Houses, Studies, Cabinets*, by day and night, forfeitures, sequestrations, disseisins, outlawries, taxes, imposts, and all arbitrary or tyrannical proceedings whatsoever; and to punish all late transcendent Violations of them in every kind, in some of those who have more wilfully, audaciously, and treacherously subverted them than any in former times, against their *Oaths, Trusts, Covenants, Protestations*, and late publick censures of others as *Traitors*, and publick *Enemies*, for lesser offences.
4. To ease and unburden our impoverished, oppressed Nations from their many years unsupportable, incessant *Burdens, Taxes, Contributions, Excises, and Imposts* of all kinds, and the insufferable oppressions, abuses of *Excise-men, Customers, Collectors, Souldiers*, and other *Officers* in the levying thereof, deserving exemplary punishments for future terror unto others.
5. To examine, redress, and punish all *Extortions, extorted fees and corruptions* in all publick *Courts of Justice, Officers, and Offices* relating to them; especially in the *Crown-Office, Exchequer, Admiralty, and Office for Probate of Wills*, and granting *Administrations*, extorting ten times more than the Statute of 21 H. 8. c. 5. allows) Together with the late intollerable extortions, abuses of all *Keepers of Prisons, Goalers, Marshals, Messengers and Pursevants*.
6. To suppress all future arbitrary, illegal, criminal, and capital Proceedings in New *High-Courts of Justice*, endangering all mens lives; and to examine all irregular proceedings therein to the destruction of any *Innocents*.
7. To examine, redress, correct the manifold *Exorbitances and Usurpations* of the late *Counsels of State*, exceeding those of the old *Counsel-Table*, against the express provision and tenor of the late Statute, made in the *Parliament of 17 Carol.* for regulating the *Privy Council*; which we desire may be henceforth duly executed.
8. To discharge and disband all unnecessary *Garrisons*, and superfluous *Mercenary forces* by *Land or Sea*; to re-settle the ancient *Trained-bands and Militia* of the Nation for its necessary future defence, and easing the *People* from all needless *taxes and burdens*; and to resume all the ancient *Lands, Rents, and Revenues* of the *Crown*, given or granted away to private *Persons* for unvaluable considerations, without lawfull Authority, which formerly did and still ought to discharge all ordinary publick expenses of the Nation and Government.
9. To remove all *Obstructions* of the free trade and traffique of this Nation, by unchristian and unjust wars with any Neighbour-Nations formerly in league or amity with *England*: impressing of *Merchants ships or Mariners*, over-high *Customs and Impositions* upon *Merchandise* imported and exported, employing *Foreiners ships and Seamen* by *English Merchants*, unjust seizures of *Merchants Goods, Letters of Mart*, or any other means: and by punishing the late, and preventing the future intollerable waste and destruction of *Ship-timber* in *England and Ireland*, and transportation of it into forein parts, to the apparent damage and decay both of the *Shipping and Navy* of the Nation.
10. To call all *Treasurers, Collectors, Receivers, and other Officers* whatsoever employed in the sale, collecting, levying, sequestering, or leasing of any *Lands, Rents, Customs, Taxes, Excises, Sequestrations, Monies, Woods, Goods, Chattels, Prizes*, or other things for 12 years last past to the use of the *Publick*, in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, to a speedy and just Account for all the several sums of *mony, treasure, rents, goods, and profits*, received or disbursed by them, or any of them; and to examine, punish all *frauds, corruptions, and abuses* therein, to the prejudice of the *Publick*.
11. To examine and reform all *misdemeanours, and corruptions* in the elections of *Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses*, contrary to the *Laws and Statutes* of this Land; and to put the ancient Statute of 15 E. 3. ch. 4. and the self-denying Ordinance of 3 Aprilis 1645. in due execution, disabling all *Military and Civil Officers* to sit or Vote as *Members* in *Parliament*, unless they shall first resign their *Offices*; that so they may not over-awe their *Fellow-Members*, nor be the *Peoples Tax-Masters, Pensioners*, their own *Pay-Masters, and Disposers* of the *Taxes* they impose, at one and the self-same time.
12. That according to the course and practise of our ancient *Parliaments*, they will take special care to see all these and other publick *Grievances* effectually redressed, the *Privileges of Parliament, the Grand Charters*, and all good old fundamental *Laws* of the Land, preserving the *Lives, Liberties, Freeholds, Properties* of the *People* compleatly reestablished, and by all good means secured against future *Infringements*, before they admit of any further *Debates*, or grant the least publick *Ayd or Tax* whatsoever, to our further prejudice.

In Testimony of our full, free, and unanimous consent to all and every the premises, we have hereunto set, not only our *hands*, but our *hearts* together with them.

41 x

255. 19

A DIALOGUE

Between Two BURGESSES,

About Chusing their Next

816. m. 14
10

Members of Parliament.

Tom. **W**Hither so fast, *Will*? What's the matter, man? Thou look'st as if thou wast frightened.

Will. I think there's reason, *Tom*: for either our wise men are mad, or we are all stark fools; for the Parliament's Dissolv'd again, and a New One to sit at Oxford, which being so unexpected, passes my understanding to unfold the meaning of it, and therefore I'll say nothing to it; but what I do understand is, That we are offer'd brave Sparks to serve us, for there's Mr. *Sweetlips*, Mr. *Swallow-Oath*, Mr. *High-Church*, and Mr. *Sell-Trust*, have all writ, and are coming Post to court us to be our Servants; and being thou art an understanding Coxcomb, that go'st to the Coffee-house, and read'st all the News, I come to ask thee what we shall say to these Gentlemen, who are woundy civil, and very earnest to have our Promises.

Tom. I am afraid such Servants will too soon be ashamed of having us for their Masters, and we may repent too late the having such costly Servants. But wilt promise them all four, when thou hast but two to chuse? Let's consider them severally: Mr. *Sweetlips* you know is a Courtier: Now what's the business of a Parliament? Does not the Court still strive there to get as much Money and Power as they can? And the Parliament does or should spare our Money, and preserve our Liberty, as much as lies in their power; and do'st not see then that chusing such a one is setting the Lamb to the Wolf to Nurse.

Will. Thou say'st right, we should e'en be as wise as the men of *Gotam*. Well but because he's a courteous fine Gentleman, and desires to serve me, I'll tell him, That if ever I have a Boon to beg of the King, or a Wedding-Suit to make in London, he shall have the honour, as he calls it, to be employed by me before any man; but in this I must beg his pardon. But then what say'st to Mr. *Swallow-Oath*, who though 'tis true he always herded with the Papists, and was thought one formerly, yet he now conforms to the Law, takes the Test, and rails at Popery as much as any man; and what shall we do with him?

Tom. Why if thou wilt do any thing to employ or trust him, put a Halter about his Neck, throw him into the *Thames*, and tie him to an Anchor, and let him swim there for a *Bow*, which is the onely use such a man is good for, that will turn with every Tide. But we must have such Parliament-men as will stand as firm as Bulwarks for our Religion and Liberty; and must be blown up, or *Latter'd down*, before they'll yield.

Will. Then sure thou'lt be for Squire *High-Church*, whom they call a *Jure-Divino*-man; for he talks of nothing else but the Church, of which he is so true a Son, that he swears over a Glas of Wine, he wou'd rather break ten Commandments of God, then one of the Bishops; and cut a hundred Fanaticks Throats, before he would eat Flesh on a *Friday*: Besides, he is so pious, that he scorns all Laws and Statutes, and proves by Texts of Scripture, The Prince and the Prelate in all Countreys have as much Power as the Turk and Musty.

Tom. Squire *High-Church* is a very good man to some purposes, but every man in his way, and none good for all things; I'll go to Church with him, but I won't

go with him to imprison and ruine my fellow Protestants that meet at a Godly Exercise afterward in private, as if we must hang all that have more Piety than ourselves. I had rather keep *Christmas* with him, than *Lent*; rather trust his Opinion in things wherein he uses his own Reason, than where he pins his Faith on the Parson's Sleeve; and rather trust him in a difference betwixt me and my Neighbour, than make him my Representative in Parliament: For his Principle is to be guided by the Clergy, their Principle is to make themselves pass for the Church, and then to take the best way to Preferment in it, and that best way is to make the King and the Bishop absolute, and that's the sure way to make us all Slaves. Besides, though perhaps he means well, yet I'm sure he's mistaken, whilst by persecuting *Dissenting Protestants*, and magnifying the danger from them, he does that out of Simplicity which the *Papists* do out of Villany, when they forg'd the *Presbyterian Plot* to make the *Protestants* destroy one another, who must needs master the *Papists* if they united among themselves.

Will. Why sure *Tom*, thou do'st not mean, I hope, to chuse old *Sell-Trust* the Pensioner again, though he bids most, and spends freest for it: for my part, I'd as soon vote for *Old Nick*.

Tom. He that sells dear, may afford to buy so: But we are so much oblig'd to Mr. *Sell-Trust* for his past Services, that I know not how to requite him as he deserves, but thus: Let's promise all to Vote for him, if he'll Treat us Nobly; let's drink Sack, and feast jollily upon him till the day comes, and then let's tell him, There's a Scotch Proverb which says, *If a Man deceive me once, the Devil take Him; but if he deceive me twice, the Devil take Both*: And that since he voted our Money into his own Pocket, 'twas but just we should wheadle some of it back again into our Belleys; but yet because we would not break our words with him, nor let his old Master *Danby's* new Directions to set them all at work again, produce nothing, we would Vote for him as we said Unanimously, but it should be, *That he and the rest of his Brethren, the Pensioners should be all hang'd by the next Parliament*: And so we remain yours to serve you thus at any time, honest Mr. *Sell-Trust*.

Will. Faith I can't forbear laughing to think of the Jest on't; we'll be sure to do't: But then who shall we chuse man?

Tom. Who shou'd we chuse, but Mr. *Blunt* and Mr. *Unity*? Men that we know wou'd rather enlarge than lessen the Liberties of an Englishman, and the Pale of the Protestant Religion; that will not part with any of our Money till we are secur'd of the rest; that will not be loo'd on the *Fanaticks* by a Trick, to save the *Papists*: In a word, Men that we have had good experience of, that they are Complement-proof, Feast-proof, Sermon-proof, and Bribe-proof: And if they don't court us, let us court them, and chuse them whether they will or no; for they have but the Honour and the Trouble on't, but we have the Benefit and the Security.

Will. Troth, *Tom*, agreed; for I never heard of a Lords Head got in *Parliament* cheaper then the last was; and if we had had all the Bills the *Commons* pass'd, I'd ha' been content to pay Taxes for one year with all my heart. Well I'll go whisper this about, and enjoyn Secrecy, that we may not fail of obliging Mr. *Sell-Trust*, as 'tis intended——But hold, I had forgot to tell thee one thing, they all say, That if we have any Exceptions to themselves, 'twill please them as well if we chuse their Sons.

Tom. Oh Fire! Murder! Treason! Then 'tis a plain Design to pack another Club of Voting Knaves to undo us: They care not who 'tis, so it be one of their own Gang: Trust none of 'em, *Will*. A young Devil will cry, *I & No*, as well as an old one: The young Cock will crow after his Father; and if thou put'st a young Fox that never robb'd a Henroost into the Goose-pen, thou'lt soon see how Nature will teach him to play with the Flock. They have a mind to breed their Sons Knaves, and wou'd have us enter them in *Parliament* for them. Go thy way immediately, and do as thou said'st, satisfy all thy Neighbours, and God speed.

Will. Farewel: I'll fly about the Town in a minute.

London, Printed in the Year 1681.



[1]

816-m. 4

19 20

THE Moderate Parliament

Considered in this time of Danger:

BEING

AN ANSWER

TO

A LETTER sent a Person of Quality
About Electing a Member to sit in the ensuing Parliament.

Dear Friend,

That Kindness that hath been always between us, makes me thus bold with you, as to request your Vote for a Worthy Gentleman, Mr. ----, who stands to be Burgess here. I had so great a confidence of your Kindness to me, that I did almost assure him of your Vote; and I am confident if you knew the Gentleman as well as I do, I should not need to have asked this Favour. But if you please to engage for him upon my Credit, you will not, I believe, repent your Undertaking: for he is a moderate man, and of sound Principles in Religion, according to the Purest Reform'd way, a stout Opposer of the Court, and a good Country-man, and one that will stand up for the Interest of the People and the Good of the Country; and such men will make us happy: and such I hope you will always stand for. Our Election is next Thursday come seven-night, at which time I hope I shall see you. In the mean time, I rest

Yours to my Power,

Aug. 22. 1679.

H. D. *R*

My

My Old Friend !

I Received yours, and have considered of your Motion for my Voté. I confess I have one to give, and am resolv'd to bestow it on an honest Gentleman, if I can. Your Friend may be so, for any thing I know; but the *Character* you give of him in your Letter is not so *taking* with me, as peradventure you think it is, as to fetch me ten Miles to Vote for him. You tell me he is a *Moderate* man: what you mean by that piece of your Character I do not know; whether you mean it as to the King, or the establish'd Government in Church, it matters not; he cannot be a fit man for this Election, when the most zealous men for King and Church are the fittest now to secure us from those *Plots* that are on all sides against *Monarchy* and *Episcopacy*, and to defend us from a *Commonwealth-Government* in the State, and *Presbytery* or worse in the Church; both which are so plainly drove at and intended: and I fear your *Moderate* men will rather pull down, than keep up and preserve the present Establishments amongst us. I my self have felt and seen too much mischief by a Change in Government, ever to give my Aid and Assistance a Second time to its *Alteration* or *Downfal*. I formerly have been inclin'd to believe *Moderation* would be the best way to preserve the Government in Church and State, and beget the King and Church many Friends, and confirm and secure them forever. But sad experience hath found the contrary; and nothing hath ruin'd All, and made the Enemies of our Government so *high*, so *sawey* and *insolent*, as *Lenity*. Had they bin kept at first to their Duty and Allegiance, and felt the Effects of Disobedience, they would not have grown to such a *Formidable Height of Presumption* as now they are, and been so ungovernable.

As for your *Burgesse's Principles* in Religion, which you warrant are so sound, they do not appear so to me. I have some reason to suspect them, you word them so *cunningly*, in an unusual Phrase, *According to the purest Reformed way*. He may be what he please, even an *Anabaptist* or a *Quaker*, for any thing I see in that Character. *Purity of Reformation* is the language of them all, and each *Faction* pretends to be the *purest*; and where to rank him, I cannot tell.

And for his Principles in Politicks, I have too much ground to question them too, from what you say of him, That he is a *stout Opposer of the Court*; the King, I doubt, you mean, if not Monarchy. And in that you tell me he is a *good Countryman*, I must for ever be jealous of him, and of that sort of men, and believe for two Reasons them to be Men of Dangerous and Mischievous Principles, to both Church and State. I confess I have formerly lookt upon them as their Title bespoke them, as a very Loyal true-hearted sort of Gentlemen, that rather meant a great deal of good, than hurt to Church and State; and designed to carry it even betwixt Court and Country, and not to *destroy the Prerogative*, and to *grasp at all Power*; nor to *Inclose Sovereignty in the Commons House*, and make the King himself a *Duke of Venice*, and his *Antient Court and Counsel* insignificant *Cyphers*. But as things have been lately managed by that sort of Men you call *Country-men*, I must except against them,

1. Because the worst Principled Men in the whole Nation, are the Men that usurp the Title of *Countrymen*, and have it bestowed upon them; and the Best and most Faithful Subjects His Majesty hath, and those that have approved themselves always so, are the persons that only are blackned with that disgraceful Name of *Courtiers*, which makes me think there is a *Snake in the Grass*; so that I have no reason to think so well of your *Countryman*, nor so ill of the *Courtiers* as you and others do, and would have me. I am inclin'd to believe there were some *Covetous and Ambitious men at Whitehal*, in and about Sixty, that sought their own Interest more than the Kings

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King's and Country's, and cast off the best Subjects His Majesty had, because impowerish; and brought into Place and Power his worst Enemies, to the manifest discouragement of Loyalty and good Principles. And this unequal distribution of Preferments and Places, did no doubt exasperate the Kings suffering Friends. But now, by the Jesuitical and Fanatick cunning, those private piques are improved to an universal implacability against the Court, and all that belong to it; and as they have ordered the business, every person about the King and Court, except their own Party, must be the object of the peoples Fear and Malice: and though the complaint against the Court was first the suffering *Cavaleers* onely, and not the *Fanaticks*, because their *Dad's* were then uppermost, and rul'd the roast; yet since of late years Counsels have gone somewhat against them, now 'tis their complaint chiefly: for this must be observed, that when the *Godly Party* are not uppermost, *things cannot go well*; and they must cry out of *Ill Management*, and *bad Ministers of State*, and *evil Counsellors*, and Address for their Removal, that so there may be room for themselves: for certain it is, there is no such grievance under any Government, as for them to be under; *Dominion* being *Founded in Grace*, they have a palpable wrong done them, if they be not at the Stern; and those Ministers of State that shall dare but advise the contrary, shall be *Enemies to God and Religion*, and disaffected to the *Countries Interest*; and if possible, be made a *Sacrifice* to Popular Rage and Fury: so that I find the *worst Principled Men*, are the *best Countrymen*, in the peoples esteem; and those in the House of Commons that fly most briskly in the face of the King and his Friends, and do most confront the Court and Bishops, are the peoples Darlings. And since I have seen, and sufficiently prov'd, what kinde of men the Opposers of the Court generally are, in the last *Country-mans Parliament*, and what they all along aim'd at; I desire to be excus'd from being concern'd in my Vote for a *Country-man* any more.

2. Because also the Notion is founded upon this most Seditious and Pestilent Suggestion, *That neither the King nor Court are friends to the Country*. For if that be not necessarily suppos'd in the Distinction of *Country-man* in opposition to the *Court*, how could a mans bare Attendance on the King, and being his Servant, make him liable immediately to the Peoples Wrath and Censure, if he did not receive his Malignity to the Country from Him who gave him his Preferment and Place? For certainly, if a man must be forthwith accounted an Enemy to the Country (as we see he is) for no other reason, but because he is a Courtier, and neer to the King; He then that is the greatest Courtier, and made him so, must be supposed to be their *Greatest Foe*; and no question but 'tis the King they mean, if they durst but speak out; for otherwise, how could it come to pass, (as we see now it doth) that all that are about the King, and those especially that he *loves best*, be they never so Honest and Faithful, or Wise or Just, must forthwith be counted Dangerous and Mischievous men to the people, and all Arts must be used to *Remove* or *Ruine* them; when perhaps just before their Advancement to their Princes Favour, they stood fair enough in the peoples esteem; and they then *Commenced Villains*, when they were prefer'd. And I pray tell me how could this happen, if the people did not believe the King to be the *Country's Greatest Foe*, and the main *Destroyer* of their *Rights* and *Freedom*. And for this consideration it is, that I shall forbear to answer your desires, as to your hopeful Burgees. I could wish you and others would be wise in time, and take heed of being drawn into Rebellion and Mischiefe before you are aware. The Government we live under is *Easie* and *Gentle*; and none that I know of have any just cause to complain of it, or to desire or endeavour a change in it. I profess I do not see what reason there is, for those common and stale Clamours of *Arbitrary Power*, and the *Tyranny of King and Court*; if any thing *looses*, and hath done for the last Age, 'tis the *Prerogative*; nay, it hath scarce enough left to secure it self from Contempt and Scorn. I cannot observe the least design in the King, or any about him, to *deprive* the people of any of their *Priviledges*, but rather the contrary, to *enlarge* them, and to make them more and greater; witness that unparallel'd and most

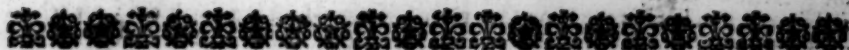
Gracious Condescension of his the last Session, about *Securing our Religion and Property after his Death, if the next King should prove a Papist*; which had it been accepted of, we and our Posterity might have been happy; but it did not seem good or *Thanks-worthy* to your good Countrymen. —

And why, after this, and a many more *Generous* and *Noble Acts*, His Majesty should be represented amiss to His People, as one that meant them no good, and yet professes them so much, is strange; and why the whole Kingdom should so obstinately choose those Countrymen the *second time*, that were so backward to do them good, *To secure Religion, and Try the Lords*, I cannot see. Therefore (my Friend) give me leave to be plain with you in this case, that I have seen so much mischief already, and fear shall see more and more, from that sort of men you would have my Vote for, and call *Countrymen*, that I would as soon bestow it upon the Five Members of the Long Parliament, if they were alive, as on these, and should look for as much good from them as these. And I hope the Name of *Countryman*, as it stands opposed to the *King and Court*, will be in a little time as odious to Wise, Loyal, and Good Men, as ever theirs was.

And so you know my mind as to your Burgesses, but this shall not keep me from doing the utmost Service I can for you in any other matter, and from being still

Your Affectioned Friend,

G. P.



FINIS.



816. m. 4.

21.

A

Friendly Debate

Upon the next
ELECTIONS OF PARLIAMENT

And the Settlement of

Liberty of Conscience.

In a Dialogue between a City and Country

ELECTOR.

With Allowance.

Cit. MY worthy good Friend and old Acquaintance, this kind visit looks like some extraordinary Happiness intended us: Your good Company in London is an unexpected Favour, and requires a double Welcome.

Countryman. Alas, my kind Friend, I am afraid I shall not merit half these Endearments and Caresses. He that would find a hearty Welcome, ought to bring Cheerfulness, gay Looks, and good Humour, to deserve it. But truly the Melancholy World is so dull, and Times so distracted, that we poor Country-Folks scarce know almost what Face to wear.

Citizen. How, Friend, have we not Plenty, Peace, and all the Enjoyments of a National Happiness, that almost human Thought can frame, or Heart can wish, and yet can we talk of Melancholy and Distraction?

Coun. 'Tis true, that Plenty, Peace, and National Happiness we have indeed; but, alas! to the Eyes of all wise Men, they stand so ricklish and tottering, like the Hieroglyphick of Fortune, on a Globe so rowling, that what we have so safe, as we fancy, to Day, we are not sure of possessing to Morrow.

Cit. Alas! what waking Dreams are these that make you talk at this rate? what Opticks, if I may be so bold, are yours to take so wild and giddy a prospect of Dangers so airy and Chimerical. Besides, by what Warrant or Commission dare you invade the peculiar Right of Providence, by so boldly and scrutinously prying into her Business of to Morrow?

Coun. Invade the Right of Providence! No Friend, that very Providence, when it made Man the Lord of Reason, honour'd him with some further discerning Faculties than the rest of his Inferiour though Elder Brother Creatures, viz. with a Fore-sight and Consideration to look beyond to Day. I confess indeed, He that wilfully looks no further than his Nose, may walk on the Brink

of a Precipice, and never see himself falling before he feels himself fall. And truly if that Foresight and Consideration be any where more particularly commendable in us, 'tis certainly in that critical juncture, where those two main concerns of Mankind our Religion and our Country are the object of our Speculation.

Cit. Now I begin to find whereabouts you are.

Coun. And therefore under the confidence of our Affinity and Friendship, for once I venture to trust you with a part of my Soul, and let you know that I came to Town to the Signing and Sealing of a small Conveyance of Land I have bought, and that upon no common occasion of a Purchase.

Cit. Before you oblige me with the knowledge of that extraordinary occasion of your Purchase, give me leave to remember you, how formerly I have heard you mightily exclaim against the buying of Land, you that, (you said) could turn and wind your Money to Forty or Fifty per cent. in Trade, and Merchandise, to bury it in Dirt and Clay, and scarce see Four per cent. for it.

Coun. Why really, as you say, I have always had a very little affection for Purchases, but at present considering we are to have a Parliament—

Cit. A Parliament! And what then?

Coun. Why, to be free with a Friend, on that very account, as I told you before, I have a little present occasion for a small Purchase. Under the Rose, you knowest all my Estate lies in Stock and Money, and 'tis true, as I am an old stanch Freeman, and indeed an Aldermans-Fellow, I have my Voice in the Corporation; I have not one Rag of Free-hold to vote for a Knight of the Shire, and so am resolv'd to buy a small Title of Land on purpose to equip me for an Elector.

Cit. Why, how now Friend! buy an Estate for no other cause but the meer vanity of a Vote for a Parliament Man: Was ever such an Extravagance?

Coun

Coun. Vanity and Extravagance! Well, you may say your pleasure; but if your Eyes were open, I am sure you would never talk at this rate. Do you not see how matters are likely to be carried? what struggling and tugging here is. I need say no more, Can an honest Free-born English Man, and a Son of the Church be so Zealous, or do so much for his Country and his Religion? Does not our All lye at stake?

Cit. Lye at stake said you! Prethee what Magick works in thy Head, that all these Fantoms dance there?

Coun. Nay Friend, no Bantring, no Jestings in so serious a matter, for between Friends, its no just drolling Business. For my part I must confess, I am not easily mislead, nor Bugbeared by every whimsical Notion, into idle Fears and Jealousies. No, no; I have too much sense to be frighted with Shadows. But, alas! where visible Demonstration speaks, 'tis then past Fearing. The Test and Penal Laws to be taken off, and Popery come in full rush upon us! Lord have Mercy upon England, I say.

Cit. Popery coming in full rush upon us! say you? Nay then, old Acquaintance, I find you in a desperate Condition; the Epidemical Disease is so far gone with you, that 'twill be no little matter to make a Cure upon you. Prethee, if the Penal Laws and Tests were dissolved, why must the Church of England be so inevitably lost, and Popery so certainly over-run us? Where, I pray, lies the danger of this miraculous Deluge?

Coun. Miraculous! Not so miraculous neither; for when our Danims are all broken down, the Inundation follows a course, and so no such great piece of Wonderment.

Cit. Fair and softly: One sober Word by the way. You are running away so fast with the Cause, that 'tis hard to keep pace with you. Pray have you heard the Kings Declaration read?

Coun. Heard is read! I marry, over and over again: But I thank God not in our Parish Church; No, so his Glory be it spoken, our Parson, Heaven be praised, had more Grace in him.

Cit. So, we shall have it home by and by.

Coun. Have it, ay, and a Comment upon it too, if you have leisure to hear it; for I bless Heaven I am Master of a little Sense my self, and to make up my own wants I have conversed with so many wiser Heads than my own, that, no disparagement, what between their Brains and my own together, I can talk as much to the purpose upon the very Heart and Soul of that Declaration, as most Men that live within the sound of an Organ.

Cit. Well Friend, I find which way your Inclination lies, and which way your Votes are resolved to be bestowed in this Election, and therefore, as an old confident of yours, I beg the freedom of an hour or two's Chat upon that Subject.

Coun. A little friendly Dispute I suppose you mean.

Cit. Ay, that's my Intention!

Coun. With all my Heart: But hark you, before we begin, what Religion are you of?

Cit. The Protestant Religion.

Coun. Ay, but which of the Protestants?

Cit. Which of them! why, a Church of England Protestant. But why do you ask me that Question.

Coun. Only, because by your manner of correcting me a while ago I was almost afraid I should have found you

one of our new Apostates. For let me tell you, this is a Dangerous seducing Town you live in.

Cit. No, Friend, to assure you to the contrary, I am almost as firm and unshaken in the Principles of my Religion, as I believe are the very Pillars of that Truth which my Religion is built upon. In short, I am a true Orthodox Son of the Establishment Mother Church of our Nation, and I trust in Heaven shall live and dye so; and for a farther distinguishing Qualification, I am one that Honour my King next to my God, and Reverence my Liturgy next to my Bible.

Coun. Nay then, I find our Dispute will soon be at an end. For when I shall tell you what Honest, Worthy, Substantial, Unbribed, Unbapt, True English men I have fixt my Vote for; and withal give you those invincible Reasons for my Choice, a Chance in which every free-born Subject of the true Apostolick Church is so much obliged to applaud me for, and joyn and concur with me in, our Controversie will soon be dispatcht. For if you are that Orthodox Protestant you profess your self, 'tis impossible we should long disagree; if you are of my Church, I am sure you will soon be of my Mind.

Cit. How, Friend, because we are both of one Church, therefore we must both be of one Mind? If this be one of your Consequences, and I find you no better at the rest of your Arguments, I am sure the Dispute (as you say) will be soon at an end indeed. Alas, my Friend, the being of one Church, is so far from making Men of one Mind, that for example, I have known one Man of that violent hot Church constitution, as to have Rotted a poor Dissenter in a Jay's; and a Cooler-zealed Neighbour of his own very Church, allow the poor Widow, his Wife, and his Children Bread to keep them from starving after it. Diversity of Minds, ay, more then of Complexions: I am sure there are some Men that dare not only Preach Non-resistance (though by the by a little out of fashion-Doctrine at present) but practise it too: and if occasion call'd, go to Stakes or Scaffolds to assert it: and others, on the other side, that instead of going to either, shall sooner take a Western Journey, well mounted, to Lyme or Philippsorton, and yet both of the same Church. Alas, mistaken Friend, you shall find the Church Walls as comprehensive as Jacob and Labans Sheep-fold; when even in the very same Flock you shall have the White, the Black, the Mottled, and the Pyebald, and what not! Different Minds, and yet of one Church: Yes, to go a little farther with you, there may be so much difference between them as between North and South; ay, and if possible as between even Ecclesiastical Policy, and Ecclesiastical Divinity; nay, and to raise the Climax one round higher yet, as much, as between the very Laws of God for Feeding the Flock, and the Laws of Man for Goaling and Gibbetting them. And therefore I am of opinion, Relation of mine, we shall not so easily jump, as you think for; and though indeed we may unite in one Center-point, one Church, possibly our Out-Lines may widen to the very Pole; and the Choice of your Parliament Men run so little parallel with mine, that the Contest between us will not so hastily be adjudget as you imagine.

Coun. Then Friend, if we are like to have so hard a Tug of it, 'tis time we fall on, and so pray begin with your Declaration.

Cit.

Cit. First then, his gracious Majesty expresses his earnest desire of uniting his People to him, as well by Inclination as Duty; and as the only means to win the universal Affection of his People, he offers them the adding the free Liberty of every Mans Religion, to the full possession of their civil Rights and Properties: The reasons moving him to the Establishment of this Religious freedom, are not only his own constant Opinion, that the Government of Conscience is the Province of God, and not to be constrained by Man; but also his long Observation of the miscarriages of the late Reigns in point of restraint of Conscience; and how ineffectual these Penal Laws have always proved, as having never attained the end they were designed for, having on the contrary only served to foment Animolities, to spoil Trade, discourage Strangers, and depopulate Countries. And therefore for the universal Benefit of Mankind, and the common Tranquility of the Nation, His Majesty most graciously offers the Repeal of all those incentive Laws, and in exchange, to have a new Charter of Religious Liberty, Establish on such just and equal foundations as shall render it Unalterable, and thereby give ease and happiness to all Men, and in so doing make his Kingdoms the Richest and most Flourishing in the World; the whole design of His Majesty herein being no other then the Honour of being the Founder of so lasting a Blessing; resolving farther so to divide and distribute his Favours; that all his Offices and Employments shall be the reward of Services, Fidelity and Merit; more particularly the Church of England, and all her Rites, Priviledges, &c. are not at all to be invaded by this Liberty, but all her Enjoyments, her Government, Administration and all her Possessions whatever, to be equally included in the same Religious Charter, and for ever secured on the same unalterable unshaken Basis.

Coun. Consisely and Compendiously done; so here have you given the full contents of the Declaration, and now listen to a few of my Observations upon it. First, we have a good and gracious King, Heaven bless him, and send him long to Reign; and possibly a Prince so Honourable, that he may mean as Candidly and Generously by us, as he promises in his Declaration—

Cit. Possibly so Honourable, and may mean as he promises; Oh, the monstrous Ingratitude of Jealousie! what returns are here, for such unparalleled Royal Mercy and Goodness! a Prince of that unshaken unviolable Honour—

Coun. Why look you, Friend of mine, for once I beg your Pardon, I shall not stand with you for a civil word or two in the case of a King; and therefore to soften it into a little smoother Language, for once I am content to acknowledge—

Cit. No, no; now I think on't better, never strain complaisance for the matter, but e'en dress thy rude Fears in their rudest form, and pour out the bottom of thy Thoughts, and the very dregs of thy Soul, that I may have the fairer hold to shame thee into Sense and Reason.

Coun. Well, as I was going to say, we will grant the King intends nothing less then the performance of his promise: but who knows what Popish Counsellours, Time and the advantage of the Repeal of these Laws, (our only Bulwarks) may work upon him; or put the case

Himself stands immoveable against such Temptations and that His own unshaken Sincerity shall be our Guard against all danger as long as please God He lives to Govern us; what security have we from His Successors? nay, suppose them all of as Honourable Principles as His Majesty himself; perhaps they'll lie not under half His present Majesties obligation, have no occasion of making any such solemn Professions of protecting the Church of England, no such reiterated Engagements of that endearing Paternal Care to defend her in all her Rights, &c. And consequently have no such extraordinary Honour to fly in their faces upon their deserting Her: And when these Ramparts, the Penal Laws and Tests are broken down, what hinders all the Instruments of Rome, and Engines of Mischief from doing e'en what they please with us. And ought not we, think you, to be as heartily zealous and as truly solicitous for the protection of our Religion for the sake of our Posterity, as for our own.

Secondly, as the wisdom of our Ancestors establish all these Laws for the support of our Church, and so eminent a part of them have stood whole Ages; Is it not Impudence in us to pretend to be wiser then all our fore-Fathers, by ruining so sacred a Fabrick, raised for so great and glorious a Cause, and so leaving our selves open and unguarded to the Spoil and Ravage of our Enemies; and farther, in so doing, undoubtedly to lose and forfeit, at least undeserve the very Protection of Providence, by voluntarily quitting the Just and Lawful means of our own Safety.

Thirdly, Make the very best of the Declaration: We have these Laws already for the upholding of our Church, which Time and long Experience have convinced us are, have been, and will be her sure and strong Defence, and therefore what Folly and Imprudence will it be in us (if no worse) to part with our present Laws, in exchange for others, which we cannot be sure will prove as strong as these we have already; and so in fine, what Reason have we to induce us to an Election of any other Representatives, then such who as true Champions of our Church, and faithful Patriots of our Country, shall rather stand by the known Supporters we have already, then trust to the Hazard and Uncertainty of new ones.

Cit. Well, Friend, these are the Bugbears that your own and the rest of our popular Fears have mustered up, to fright the World from joyning with His Majesty in so sacred a Work, as the erecting those Eternal Pillars of Peace, Unity and Concord, proposed in so Pacifick a Foundation of Happiness.

Coun. Bugbears, say you! no, Friend, give 'em their true names, the dangerous Clouds that will certainly hang over our Heads, and as certainly sooner or later break out into Storms, when these Laws, the only Suns to dispel them, are Dissolved: And the Universal Pacification you flatter your self with, only the manifest opening of the most notorious Inlet to all the Miseries a Protestant Kingdom can suffer.

Cit. So, now you have shot your Bolt. And now to take your own method, and lay down the general Heads of my Security, in opposition against those of your Fears, take them in short as follows. And First, to your first and greatest clamour: These Penal Laws and Tests, I declare are so far from being those extraordinary Bulwarks, as you apprehend them, that when they shall be abrogated, and a new Charter of Liberty erected in their place, together

together with those *Provisions* the *Parliamentary* Wis-
dom shall or may *Annex* and *Incorporate* with that
original Law, for the establishment of the Right,
Privileges, &c. of the national Church of England:
The loosening of these *Penal and Test Laws*, will, I
think, be so far from an *Inlet* to *Popery*, that the *Romish*
Church shall have more *Laws* to break through,
more visible *English* free-born Right to destroy, and
more notorious, more shameful and outrageous *Arbitra-*
ries to exercise (in whatever *Raign* such *At-*
tempts shall be made) to build it self upon the
Downfall of the Church of England, then it has
with all our present *Penal Laws* and *Test* Bulwarks
in force.

Coun. And all this you are sure you will prove!

Cit. Yes, and so plain, that Confidence it self
shall blush to deny it: And as to your second Ar-
gument, about the Presumption of our pretending
to be wiser then our fore Fathers; if our *Mistaken*
or wilful Ancestors, by any *misguided Zeal*, or what-
ever other *erronious Impulse* have founded Statutes
for the intended defence of our Protestant Religion,
that are in their own *Essence* and *Nature* a shame
to Christianity it self, and a scandal to the very

Church that pretends to borrow support from them;
Antiquity, Custom, and other such *weaker Pleas* in their
behalf are so little to the purpose, and we are so
far from obliged to the continuance of such *unjust,*
unchristian Laws, in tenderness forsooth to our An-
cestors Reputation (a *Wild-Irish* sort of Civility
in drawing with our Horses-tails, in complaisance to
our Fathers before us) that on the contrary we
shall rather *Forfeit* that Protection of Providence
you mention, by the upholding of *Violence, Rapine*
and *Injustice*, (for such are the Contents of those
Laws) in so much that our nearest and surest means
to endear our selves and our Church to the Care of
Heaven, and consequently derive *Ours*, and *Her*
Preservation from that sacred Guardian of our Re-
ligion, must be by the Repeal, not the Continuance
of these Laws.

Coun. And all these positive Assertions you are confi-
dent you will prove unanswerable.

Cit. As confident as undeniable Truth, and a good
Cause can make me.

Coun. Then let us resolve a Meeting, and try it
out. And so Adieu for this present.



Page 3

**A LETTER to a Friend, upon the Dissolution of the
Late Parliament, and the Calling of a New One.**

Together with a LIST of those that were against making the Prince and
Princess of Orange, King and Queen.

SIR,

AS I do fully acquiesce in the Wisdom and Authority of the King in his dissolving of the *Late Parliament*: So I'm perfectly persuaded, that he did it upon motives relating to his own Honour, and to the safety and happiness of his People, and not in suberviency to any *Prerogative Design*, nor to please himself with an Exercise of *Regal Power*. And I will venture to say, that nothing could have induced him, so abruptly, as well as unexpectedly, to have dismissed a Parliament, that first advanced him unto, and then by so many free and vast Contributions, endeavour'd to support him in the Throne, but the finding them Unserviceable to the Uniting of Protestants, the vindicating of our Laws and Liberties, and the punishing of those who had subverted our Constitution; which as they are the only Justifiable Grounds, both of his coming hither, and of his accepting the Royal Authority; so nothing less than the pursuing those Ends, can vindicate his *descent into England*, from being an *Unrighteous Invasion*; and his *ascending the British Throne*, from the Reproach of an *Ambitious Usurpation*. How could a Prince of his Integrity and Wisdom think that the obtaining and wearing of a Crown was honourable and just, while the Reasons upon which he received and possesseth it, were not only controuled, and reproached, but exposed and ridiculed? Nor is it possible for his Majesty to believe, that the late King was so hainously guilty, as to forfeit all Right to Sovereignty, while those who advised him unto, and were the Ministers of all his *misgovernment*, whom the Law makes chiefly, if not only accountable, were esteemed Guiltless and Innocent. He could not but foresee, that the *Abdication of King James* is easily Reversible, and that he himself holds his Crown very precariously, if there were nothing to justify the *Excommunicating* the one, and the *De-throning* the other, but the hasty and Arbitrary Vote of the Majority of the Two Houses. And he must needs look upon all that was alledged, concerning the *Late King's* violating the *Original Contract*, and his subverting the Laws of the Constitution, as Fiction and Dream, while there were none to be found, that counsell'd him unto, or assisted him in it.

And as this justifieth the Wisdom of His Majesty in the dissolving of the *late Parliament*, so we may from hence easily conclude, both upon what prospect and hope he hath been pleas'd to call a *New One*, and by what measures those to whom the right of Electing Members doth belong, are to guide themselves, in the Ensuing

Choice. Nor do we only want a Parliament that may confirm, establish, and support His Majesty in the Throne, but which may proceed on those Principles, as does render his Accession to it necessary, as well as honourable and just. And as the Nation is once more furnished with an opportunity of choosing such a *Representative Body*, as may vindicate and assert its Ancient Laws, Rights and Liberties; so there is a fresh advantage offered us, of testifying our Loyalty to his present Majesty, and of promoting his Greatness, as well as of providing for our own future safety. I need not tell you, that the Ends to be propos'd in the Service of those who are to be *Elected*, are, that Your Throne may be settled upon firm and righteous Foundations; and that all his Majesty's Subjects may live at ease and unity under His Government. 'Tis therefore *first* incumbent upon all wise and honest Men, that they elect such to represent them, as may both allow and confirm unto the King all the Ancient and Legal Rights of the Crown, and yet at the same time recover and secure all those Privileges unto the People, which the invading and wresting from them, gave occasion unto, and can alone justify the *late Revolution*. Whoever seeks to enrich the King with the Spoils of his Subjects, and so adorn them with what our *Late Monarch* ravish'd from them, can design no less, than that the same *Fate* should befall him, which overtook his *Predecessor*; which is the robbing him first of his Peoples Affections, and then of his own authority. *2dly*, 'Tis no less the Duty, than it is the Interest of all that would have the Nation formidable to its Enemies, and *successful* in his Undertakings, that they debate and authorize those to act for them in *Parliament*, who without subverting or undermining the Church, may not only preserve unto Dissenters, that Liberty vouchsafed unto them for Worshipping God; but who may restore them unto, and rest them in, all the Common Rights and Privileges of *Englishmen*. Nor will it be easie to persuade so great a Company of People, that they find their account in the *late Revolution*, unless they be admitted by Law to enjoy the same Advantages under the present King, which by dispensing with, and an *Usurpation* over the Law, they were possessed of under the last. *3dly*, We are to esteem them the fittest of all others, to be returned to serve in the Ensuing *Parliament*, who are likeliest to maintain in our *Allies* a confidence of us, and to encourage them both to continue the *Confederacy*, and to pursue the Ends of it. and therefore as we would not give Jealousie

long, and in the end, to the great
 interest of the Nation, and to the
 to avoid the chusing of those that have heretofore
 promoted the Grandeur of France, or
 that have either sought the Destruction of the
 Dutch, or expressed a malice and rancour to-
 wards them. *4thly.* As we would not be-
 tray both the King and our selves, we are
 to chuse none but such who are intirely in
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 est; Which as it is impossible to believe of
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Fact, but not by *Right*; so it is not easie to
 conceive how they should be forward and
 zealous to support him in the Throne, who
 opposed his coming to it. The Enemies to
 King *James's* Abdications are not like to be
 true and lasting Friends to King *William's*
Sovereignty. In short, it is the duty of all that
 love the present Establishment to be against

those, whom you find them to be so, to
 refuse to succour, and to their pre-
 sent Majesties. Nor are they worthy of the
 Vote of an honest Man, who are not satis-
 fied with the Protection of the Royal
 Power, unless they have both the mastery
 of it, and the exerting and applying of it,
 to the oppression of their Fellow Subjects.
 'Tis not a King, but a Tool under that
 Name, which they desire. And instead of
 allowing him to be the Universal, and Equal
 Ruler of all his People, they seek to re-
 duce and degrade him to be the Head of a
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Sir,
 Your humble Servant.

Berks. Robert Byerly
 Lord Norris George Morland.
 Buckingh. Gloucestershire.
 Sir Ralph Veru Will. Cook
 Camb. Tho. Master.
 Sir Levinus Bannet Sir Fra. Russell
 Sir Robert Cotton Herefordshire.
 Sir Robert Sawyer. Henry Cornwall.
 Cornwall. Huntingdonshire
 Sir Boucher Wrey John Bigg.
 Fran. Roberts Kent.
 Sir John St. Aubin Sir John Banks
 Charles Godolphin Sir John Twisden
 Nich. Glynn Caleb Banks
 John Tanner Lancashire.
 Alexander Pendarvis Fran. Cholmondeley
 James Praed Sir Edw. Chisnall.
 John Rastleigh Leicestershire.
 Fran. Vroan Sir Tho. Halford
 John Specot Tho. Babington
 Sir Jos. Tradembam Lincolnshire.
 Henry Seymour Charles Bertie
 Sir John Corston Sir John Brownlow
 John Prideaux Middlesex
 Cumberland Sir Charles Gerard
 Sir Ctr. Musgrave Ralph. Hewtre.
 Derby. Monmouth
 John Coke. Marq. of Worcester
 Devonshire. Norfolk.
 Sir Edw. Seymour Sir Will. Cook
 Christo. Bale Sir Nevil Catlyn
 Sir John Powell Sir John Turner
 Rowlin Mallack Sir Fran. Guyben.
 William Cary Northamptonshire
 Henry Norlaigh Edw. Montagu
 Sir Arthur Chichester Gilbert Duden
 Edm. Waltrond Sir Justinian Isham
 Will. Hays Lord Wenman.
 Will. Coleman Northumberland
 Dorsetshire. Will. Porster
 Tho. Strangways Philip Brickerpass
 John Pole Sir Ralph Car
 Sir Robert Nappier Roger Fenwick.
 Edw. Nicholas Nottingham
 Rich. Forras Lord Eland.
 Will. Okeden Oxon.
 Durham. Sir Robert Jenkinson
 Will. Lampton Sir Tho. Clargei

Hen. Bertie.
 Sir John Dayley. Rutland.
 Sir Tho. Mackworth. Salop.
 Edw. Kynaston. Andrew Newport.
 Sir Francis Edwards. Sir Edw. Aſſon.
 George Weld. Somerſet.
 Sir Richard Harr. Sir John Knight.
 Edw. Berkeley. Sir William Besser.
 Sir Will. Perſman John Sandford
 Sir Francis Warr Francis Lutterel
 Nathan Palmer. Sir Edw. Windham
 Will. Heljar John Hunt
 Tho. Sandford Southampton.
 Francis Morley Sir Ben. Newland
 Sir Robert Holms Earl of Ranelagh
 Thomas Done Francis Guin
 William Erick John Pollen.
 Staffordshire. John Gray
 Robert Burdes John Cheswind
 Sir Henry Gaugh. Suffolk.
 Sir John Cordell Sir John Rous
 Sir John Barker Tho. Glensham
 Sir Hen. Johnson William Johnson
 Sir John Poley Thomas Kryves
 Hen. Pobley. Sir Robert Davers
 Sir Thomas Harvey. Surry.
 John Weston White Trenchard.
 Suffex. Sir William Morley
 John Alford Charles Goring Jun.
 Will. Morley. Warwickshire.
 Sir Richard Vernon Sir Roger Carle.
 Lord Digby William Coleman.
 Westmoreland. Richard Lowther
 William Cheryn. Wiltshire.
 Lord Cary. Sir John Erle
 Sir George Willoughby. Worcesterſhire.
 Henry Parker
 Sir John Matthews York-shire.
 Earl of Denby Sir John Jennings
 Christopher Tancred. Brecon.
 E. Jones of Buckland Denby.
 Sir Rich. Middleton Edward Brehon.
 Glamorgan. Thomas Mansel.
 Pembroke. Sir William Wogan

A Letter to a Friend, upon the Dissolving of the Late Parliament, and the Calling of a New One.

Together with a LIST of Those that were against Making the Prince and Princess of Orange, KING and QUEEN.

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23

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AS I do fully acquiesce in the Wisdom and Authority of the King in his Dissolving of the *Late Parliament*, so I'm perfectly persuaded, That he did it upon Motives relating to his own Honour, and to the Safety and Happiness of his people, and not in Subserviency to any *Prerogative Design*, nor to please himself with an Exercise of *Regal Power*. And I will venture to say, That nothing could have induced him so abruptly, as well as unexpectedly, to have dismiss'd a *Parliament*, that first advanced him unto and then by so many free and vast Contributions, endeavoured to support him in the Throne, but the finding them unserviceable to the uniking of *Protestants*, the Vindicating of our Laws and Liberties, and the punishing of those who had subverted our Constitution; which as they are the only Justifiable Grounds both of his Coming hither, and of his Accepting the Royal Authority, so nothing less than the pursuing of those ends, can vindicate his Decent into *England*, from being an Unrighteous Invasion, and his Ascending the *British* Thrones, from the Reproach of an *Ambitious Usurpation*. How could a Prince of his Integrity and Wisdom think that the obtaining and wearing of a Crown, was Honourable and Just, while the Reasons upon which he received and possesseth it, were not only controuled and reproached, but exposed and ridiculed? Nor is it possible for his Majesty to believe, That the late King was so heinously guilty, as to forfeit all right of Sovereignty, while those who advised him unto, and were the Ministers of all his Misgovernment, whom the Law makes chiefly, if not onely accountable, were esteemed guiltless and innocent. He could not but foresee that the *Abdication* of *King James* is easily reversible, and that he himself holds his Crown very precariously, if there was nothing to justify the *Entbroining* the One, and the *Debroining* T'other, but the hasty and arbitrary Vote of the Majority of the Two Houses. And he must needs look upon all that was alledged, concerning the *Late King's* violating the *Original Contract*, and his subverting the Laws of the Constitution, as Fiction and Dream, while there were none to be found, that counselled him unto, or assisted him in it.

And as this justifies the Wisdom of his Majesty in the Dissolving of the *Late Parliament*, so we may from hence easily conclude, both upon what prospect and hope he hath been pleased to call a *New* one, and by what measures those to whom the Right of Electing Members doth belong, are to

guide themselves in the ensuing Choice. Nor do we onely want a Parliament that may Confirm, Establish, and Support his Majesty in the Throne, but which may proceed on those principles, as do render his Accession unto it, Necessary, as well as Honourable and Just. And as the Nation is once more furnish'd with an opportunity of choosing such a *Representative* Body, as may vindicate and assert its Ancient Laws, Rights and Liberties; so there is a fresh Advantage afforded us, of testifying our Loyalty to his present Majesty, and of promoting his *Greatness*, as well as of providing for our own future Safety. I need not tell you that the ends to be propos'd in the Service of those who are to be Elected, are, That the *Throne* may be settled upon firm and righteous Foundations; and, That all his Majesty's Subjects may live at Ease and Unity under his Government. 'Tis therefore, 1. incumbent upon all wise and honest Men, that they Elect such to Represent them, as may both Allow and Confirm unto the King, all the Ancient and Legal Rights of the Crown, and yet at the same time recover and secure all those Priviledges unto the *People*, which the invading and rejecting from them, gave occasion unto, and can alone justify the late Revolution. Whosoever seeks to enrich the King with the spoils of his Subjects, and to adorn them with what our late Monarchs ravish'd from them, can design no less, than that the same *Fate* should befall him, which overtook his *Predecessor*, which is the robbing him first of his *Peoples* Affections, and then of his own Authority. 2. 'Tis no less the Duty than it is the Interest of all that would have the Nation formidable to its Enemies, and the King successful in his Undertakings, that they depute and authorise those to act for them in *Parliament*, who without subverting or undermining the Church, may not only preserve unto Dissenters that Liberty vouchsafed unto them, for worshipping God, but who may restore them unto, and vest them in all the Common Rights and Priviledges of *Englishmen*. Nor will it be easie to persuade so great a company of people, that they find their account in the late Revolution, unless they be admitted by Law to enjoy the same advantages under the present King, which by Dispensing with, and an *Usurpation* over the Law, they were possessed of under the last. 3. We are to esteem them the fittest of all others, to be return'd to serve in the ensuing *Parliament*, who are likeliest to maintain in our *Allies* a Confidence of us, and to encourage them both to continue the Confederacy, and to pursue the ends of it. And therefore as we would

would not give Jealousie unto them, and weaken the Union amongst themselves, and with us, we ought to avoid the Chusing of those that have heretofore promoted the Grandeur of France, or that have either sought the Destruction of the Dutch, or expressed a Malice and Rancour towards them. 4 As we would not betray both the King and our selves, we are to chuse none but such who are entirely in his Majesties and in the Kingdoms Interest; which, as it is impossible to believe of them, who acknowledge him only a King in Fact, but not by Right, so it is not easie to conceive how they should be forward and zealous to support him in the Throne, who opposed his coming to it. The Enemies to King James's Abdication, are not likely to be true and lasting Friends to King William's Sovereignty. In brief, it is the Duty of

all that love the present Establishment, to be against those whom you find them to be for, that refuse to swear Allegiance to Their present Majesties. Nor are they worthy of the Vote of an honest Man; who are not satisfied with the Protection of the Royal Power, unless they have both the Mastery of it, and the exerting and applying it to the oppression and enslaving of their fellow-Subjects. 'Tis not a King, but a Tool under that Name, which they desire; and, instead of allowing him to be the Universal and Equal Ruler of all his People, they seek to reduce and degrade him to be the Head of a little and peevish Faction: Which that His Majesty may be preserved from all temptations unto, through the Wise Choice of those that are to sit in the following Parliament, is the unfeigned desire of,

Sir, Your humble Servant.

Berks.	Robert Byerly	Hen. Bert	Henry Pooley
Lord Norris.	George Morland.	Sir John Doyley.	Sir Rob. Davers
Bucking.	Gloucestershire.	Rutland.	Sir Tho. Harvey.
Sir Ralph Verney.	William Cook	Sir Tho. Mackworth.	Surrey.
Cambridge.	Tho. Master	Salop.	John Weston
Sir Lewin Bennet	Sir Fra. Russell.	Edw. Kynaston	White Tichburne
Sir Robert Cotton	Herefordshire.	Andrew Newport	Sussex.
Sir Robert Sawyer.	Hen. Cornwall.	Sir Fran. Edwards	Sir William Morley
Cornwall.	Huntingdonshire.	Sir Edw. Aillon	John Alford
Sir Bourches	John Legg.	George Wood.	Charles Goring Jun.
Fran. Roberts	Kent.	Somerfet.	William Morley.
Sir John St. Aubyn	Sir John Banks	Sir Rich. Hart	Warwickshire.
Charles Godolphin	Sir Rog. Twisden.	Sir John Knight	Sir Richard Verney
Nich. Glyn	Caieb Banks.	Edward Berkeley	Sir Geo. Cave
John Tanner	Lancashire.	Sir William Basset	Lord Digby
Alexander Pendarvis	Fran. Cholmondeley	Sir William Portman	William Colmore.
James Praed.	Sir Edw. Chisnal.	John Sandford	Westmorland.
John Ralphleigh	Leicestershire.	Sir Fran. War	Rich. Lowther
Fran. Vivian	Sir Tho. Halford	Fran. Lutterel	William Cheyne.
John Specot	Tho. Babington	Nathan. Palmer	Wiltshire.
Sir Jos. Tredenham	Lincolnshire.	Sir Edw. Windham	Lord Cornbury
Hen. Seymour	Charles Bertie	William Helyar	Rob Hyde
Sir John Coriton	Sir John Browlaw.	John Hunt	Richard Lewis
John Prideaux.	Middlesex.	Tho. Sanders	Peregrine Bertie
Cumberland.	Sir Charles Gerard	Southampton	Hen. Chivers
Sir Christo. Musgrave	Ralph Hawtrey	Fran. Morley	Walter Grub
Derby.	Monmouth.	Sir Ben. Newland	Charles Fox
John Coke.	Marq. of Worcester.	Sir Robert Holms	Sir Edm. Worsford
Devonshire.	Norfolk.	Earl of Ranalagh	John Dean
Sir Edw. Seymour	Sir William Cook	Tho. Done	Sir John Ernie
Christo. Bale	Sir Newil Cathyn	Fran. Guin	Sir George Willoughby.
Sir John Fowell	Sir John Turner	William Estrick	Worcestershire.
Rawlin Mallack	Sir Fra. Guybon.	John Pollen.	Hen. Parker
William Cary	Northamptonshire.	Staffordshire.	Sir John Matthews.
Henry Norrisleigb	Edw. Mountague	John Gray	Yorkshire.
Sir Arthur Chichester	Gilbert Dolben	Rob. Burdet	Earl of Danby
Edm. Walrood	Sir Justinian Isham	John Chetwind	Sir Jonath. Jennings
Will. Hayn	Lord Wenman.	Sir Hen. Gough.	Christopher Tancred.
Will. Coleman	Northumberland.	Suffolk.	Brecon.
Dorsetshire.	Will. Forster	Sir John Cordell	E. Jones of Buckland.
Tho. Strangways	Philip Bickerstaff	Sir John Roms	Denby.
John Pole	Sir Ralph Car	Sir John Barker	Sir Rich. Middleton
Sir Robert Nappier	Roger Fenwick	Tho. Glemham	Edw. Brereton.
Edw. Nicholas	Nottingham.	Sir Hen. Johnson	Glamorgan.
Rich. Fowns	Lord Eldon.	William Johnson	Tho. Mansell.
Will. Okefen.	Oxon.	Sir John Poley	Pembroke.
Durham.	Sir Robert Jenkinson	Tho. Knyvet	Sir William Wogan.
Will. Lampton	Sir Tho. Clarges		

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22

CAUTION to the Good People of ENGLAND, about the Choice of Members for the Ensuing Parlia- ment.

816 m 1

Gentlemen,

IT is now fully seen, that notwithstanding the Mortification, which some were under during part of the *Late King's* Reign; yet they are now but the same Men, which they were in the Reign of *King Charles the II.*, when they ran down all that oppos'd their Designs, as *Fanaticks* or *Commonwealth-men*.

But never were Names more improperly applied; when those *High Tawdry-men* were truly posselt with that *Fanatick-fury* or *Madness*, with which they without colour reproach others. Nor can any thing contribute more to a *Commonwealth*, than the extravagancies of them, who by abusing the Favour of *Princes*, have render'd the Governments of some of them Grievous, and Insupportable; making very forward pretences of *Loyalty*, and vowing *Lives and Fortunes*, which they never intended to venture.

These Men are now especially the more dangerous, because those rights of *Sovereignty* which they ascribe to all *Kings*, are not only inconsistent with the *Laws, Liberties, and Statutes*, of *This* or any other *Free Nation*, but with the Right of our present *King and Queen*: and the *Late King* is evidently that *Unaccountable, Irresistible, Sacred Monarch*, whom they contemn for.

To observe what Fears the *Papists* express at this time of Danger to the *Church of England*, which they were but lately pulling down as fast as they could, and of our falling into a *Commonwealth*, which the chief of their *Writers* have commended most; would induce one to believe that *Church and Crown*, are but the *Word given the Party*, and the *Passport* to their *Regiments* in the *Highlands of Scotland*; or rather an Artifice to *Lift Soldiers* for their *supposed King of Divine Right*, against him whom they call but *King in Fact*. And this they would have ignorant People believe to be the *Doctrine of the Church of England*. Thus, tho they dare not directly declare for the *Late King*, they prepare Men insensibly for him, and follow the steps of the *Observator*, and other *Flackney Writers* for *Rome*, who while *Papery* was getting within the Walls, slurr'd you against *Moderate Churchmen*, and other *Protestants*; but especially, the Men of *Forty One*, whom they had consur'd up from their Graves.

You cannot but observe the *Baniffaries*, and *Instruments*, who are again playing over the same Game at *Markets, Fairs, Churches*, and all Places of publick Resort. The Success which the *Quakers* have formerly had, gives them hopes again to make *Honest Men Tools*, to carry on their Work; and indeed, it is a melancholly Consideration to think, how many are now cheated in as gross a manner, as the *Religious Priests* intol'd upon their credulous *Latey*. Many of their *Heralds* pass among you for *valiant Chieftains*, just as the *Papish Gunny* do for *Officers of the Kings Army*, by their *Scarves or Blin-Coats*, which is their common Disguise.

You, *The good People of England*, are in earnest in that Cause, which brought over *His present Majesty*. Remember *His most gracious Declaration*, which engaged your *Hearts*; your *Parlours*, your *Lives*, nay, what is more, your *Reputations* and *Honours*; when the most eminent among you for *unshaken Fidelity*, condemn'd the Reproach of being accounted *Rebels* in the Cause of *God*, and your *Country*.

Nor did you fear to be thought *Commonwealth-men*, while you were so hearty in desiring that our present *Sovereigns* would accept the *Crown*, as an earnest of this *Nations Gratitude*, and *Love of Kingly Power*; while others, if they meant any thing by a *Regency*, but an Office under the *Late King*, controulable at his Pleasure; were directly for a *Commonwealth*, with such another *Protector* as *Oliver Cromwell*.

This is little less than *Demonstration*; for this *Regency*, or *Protectorship*, which is the old *English word* for it, while the *Lovers of France* were for the *French word*; either was to be derived from the *Late Kings* Authority, or from the *Peoples*. If from the *Kings*, then his entire *Power*, or indivisible *Sovereignty*, would come back to him, when ever he thought fit to return, tho perhaps he could not depose another in his Absence, because the *Law* allows of no Act of *Royal Power*, but while a *King* is in Possession.

If it were derived from the *People*, this were a Government of their own Choice without a *King*, and what is that, but a *Commonwealth*. Thus, this part of the Charge against Men moderate in all things, but in their Zeal for the *Protestant Religion*, and for this Government, falls upon their Accusers, who either would have the *Church of England* preserved by a *Papish King*, or the *Monarchy* by a *Commonwealth*.

Many of you, who rose in Arms to meet your *Great Deliverer*, while the Generality shew'd the like Disposition, have this for ever to stop their mouths, when they would accuse you of *Rebellion*; that some of them were *Rebels* by their own Confession, in *Leaving War* against you, whom they acknowledg still to be their *King*, while you, at least acquit your selves before *God*, as you resisted not the *Power* which he had permitted or plac'd over you, till it wholly ceas'd to be any Ordinance of *God or Man*; and that he who had been your *King*, had lost both his *Name* and *Authority*.

That you may reap the full benefit of *His present Majestys* most *Gracious Declaration*, while he was only *Prince of Orange*, I take leave to offer these *Cautions* to you, in Relation to that Choice which approaches.

1. To have a care of any Man, for whom you *stand* are courted by those who have not taken the *Oath* commend'd of *Allegiance* to this *King and Queen*, being ad by them in *Capacities* which require it, or who decline to refuse all publick Employment to avoid it; or if they have the *Oath* taken the *Oath*, declare that it was with such *Reservations of Allegations*, as leave room for *Allegiance* to the *Late King*, *ance*, &c.
2. By no means to chuse the *Regency-men*, who *Regency* were not only against the Government of our *Present King and Queen*, but by their unreasonable *Loyalty* to the *Late King*, whom they would not assist in his greatest *Extremities*; occasioned the delay of Relief to the *poor Protestants* in *Ireland*, and that Expence of *Blood and Treasure* which has followed it.

That this may appear to you more plainly, it is to be observed, That the loss of so much time as was unnecessarily spent in *Disputes*, was in it self but a small mischief in Comparison of the immediate and natural Consequences, in encouraging the *Rebels* in *Ireland*, who were ready to have submitted upon any Terms till they found the Strength of their Party here, and thinking it needful for *His Majesty* to keep his *sovereign*

Troops to secure him against them, who were so fond of Allegiance to the *Admiral King*; nor could he tell which of those, who had declared for him, were to be trusted against one whom many of them still look'd on as their King.

This is a true and just Vindication of His Majesties great Wisdom and Inclination to make His Kingdoms happy, and give Peace to Christendom! while some, out of labour to clear *Evil Instruments*, cast Reflections upon Him, contrary to that Character which all the World has conceived of Him. But as to them of the *Regency*, they were for it, either out of Principle, believing the *Late Kings* Royal Power to continue; or from *Design*, as they thought that side the Strongest; or that by joining with it, they might be considerable enough to be bought off, either way the *Late King* has been beholden to them; but neither our *Present King* and *Queen*, nor their People.

3. You may consider, That they who oppos'd the *Bill of Exclusion*, generally did it upon a Principle of the Inalterableness of the *Succession*, which is directly contrary to our *Kings* Title. Not but that some few of them are to be thought to have gone upon other Grounds, they having in all other things been always in the Interest of their Country.

4. You ought not to chuse any who were *Instruments of Violence and Oppression* in the two last Reigns. The men are known among you, they have left their marks in the ruin of many Families; and the Death has put an end to the miseries of some of them, 'tis not so long since the Lamentations of their Friends, their Wives, their Children, struck through your very hearts, and you were your selves weeping Spectators of the inhumanities and butcheries under which they suffered.

Have a care lest you come into *Partnership* with their guilt, who made it dangerous to be an *Englishman*, or to appear for the Interest of all *Protestants* in general, while they ridicul'd the very Name.

5. Be cautious how you chuse the Sons or nigh Relations of them who got Riches or Honours by the Spoil of the Liberties of their Country; if their Fathers or near Relations are living, their dependance upon them is too great to permit them to enquire freely into those miscarriages which you complain of: if they are dead, their Memories or Estates which might be subject to *Attainders*, or *Confiscations*, to ease you of *Taxes*, will give the young men too strong a Bias.

6. Take care lest you chuse such as may repeal the Acts of the last Parliament, either as dissolving the matter of them, or questioning the Authority, which not only made an happy Settlement of the Crown, and well secured to you many Civil Rights which had been invaded, but freed you from the burden of *Chimney-money*; and eased many of your *poor Protestants*, who had been severely prosecuted, to the weakening your hands against the common Enemy, and enriching only *Informers*, *Officers of the Spiritual Court*, *Clerks of the Peace*, and some greedy *Judges*.

7. Be sure to avoid all *Judges*, *Lawyers*, *Sheriffs*, *Jury-men*, or others, who were accessory to the Murders of *Ld. Russell*, *Col. Sidney*, *Sir Tho. Armstrong*, *Mr. Cornish*, *Mr. Colidge*, or who by fighting the positive Proof against *Sir George Wakeman*, or robbing the City of London of its choice of *Sheriffs*, were means of filling the *Popish Plot*, and turning the Plot upon *Protestants*.

8. *Pensioners*, who sold their Votes and their Conscience at certain Rates according to the Reputation, which each man had in his House, how smoothly soever they may have carried it since the Temptation has ceased, is never to be trusted, lest they sell you to *France*, or any Interest that bids most.

9. Promoters and Maintainers of the *Dispersing* or other *whitney* Power, Abhorers of Petitions, and *Protestants* Applications for obtaining the sitting of a Parliament, to enquire into the *Popish Plot*, ought to give very good Proofs of their Repentance before you chuse them for your *Representatives*.

10. Your sense of what you have suffered by the *Surrender* of *Charters*, how nigh you were to the loss of your greatest Civil Right, and how far the *charter'd* common people were excluded from Voting, may almost make it needless to caution you against *Surrenders*, *Promoters*, or *Advocates of Surrenders of Charters*. How much soever the Threats and Solicitations of *Lieutenants*, *Deputy-Lieutenants*, *Justices*, *Recorders* and others, with face of Authority, may plead in excuse of well-meaning Country-men, nor so well acquainted with the ends for which they were delivered up, nothing can lessen the Crime of such as pretend to represent the *collective Wisdom of the Nation*.

11. It concerns you by this Choice from which His Majesty is like to form a settled Judgment of you, to represent your selves worthy of His most indulgent purposes; the fault, doubtless, will lie at your own doors, if you become not an happy People under him; which that you may be, you ought to take particular care, that no man may be chosen by you, whose business it has been, and therefore 'tis probable may be, to alienate your Affections from the present Government; which it behoves you to Support, as you would be free from the *French Slavery* and *Dragons*: The like Consideration should oblige you to avoid those who would separate the King from his People, or the Church from both, or from all other *Protestants* and *Protestant Churches*: How much soever particular Persons may profit by such Divisions, it is morally impossible that the Nation should not be weakened by them.

Gentlemen,

If you chuse Men of *Fortunes* and *Reputations*, and (where other Circumstances do not greatly over-balance) of good *Families*, with regard to the Caution which I have offered, out of an unfeigned Love to my Country, you may well hope to revive the Honour of the *English Nation*.

I need not caution you against *Dissenters* from the Church of England, because how much soever you may have been imposed upon formerly by those of them who were *Papists*, they cannot now expect to be chosen: and tho some *Protestant Dissenters* may have Interest enough for it, yet they will in prudence decline the competition with men of *Moderation*, who are for the good of the whole, before any *Party or Faction*; and if *Protestant Dissenters* stand to keep out others, you will have reason to be for them.

Neither need I mention other *Commonwealths* men than those of the *Regency*; for tho some men thought the faults of former Reigns might justify their successful endeavour to alter the Government then, yet their own experience of the necessity of *Kingly Power*, and the affection which they have ever since shown for the *English Monarchy*, has clear'd them from that imputation now; and all others that way inclin'd, are as few and as inconsiderable, as the *Regulators* who went about for hire to fettle *Corporations*, according to their Power first given by *Parliament*; for either of them to pretend to be chosen at this time, were a piece of Confidence which none but themselves could be guilty of.

In short, This Election will shew, Whether you are for *Papists* or *Protestants*, *King James* or *King William*; and should you find the effect of the worst choice, there would be small comfort in the excuse of *Boobs*; *That is had no thought*.

Some immediate consequences of this choice.

Effect of the Bill of Exclusion.

Instruments of Violence formerly.

Sons or Relations of them who have gotten Wealth or Honours by the Spoil of the Liberties &c. Such as are likely to repeat the Acts of the last Parliament.

Accessories to the murders of L. Russell, &c.

Pensioners

L O N D O N: Printed in the Year 1690.



[1]

23

S O B E R

AND

Seasonable Queries

Humbly offered to all

GOOD PROTESTANT

IN

ENGLAND,

In Order to a Choice of the

New Parliament.

I. **W**Hether the Kingdoms of *England, Scotland and Ireland*, are not designed for Destruction by the Hellish Conspiracy of the bloody Papists, as hath been declared by two Parliaments, and sufficiently proved by the King's Witnesses before the Judges of this Kingdom.

II. What posture of Defence extraordinary is the City of *London* and Nation in at the Discovery of so Hellish a Plot, to defend themselves from the Insurrection of Papists at home, and Invasion from Papists abroad suitable to the desires of a Loyal Parliament.

III. Whether Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliaments at such a time as this doth not fill the hearts of Protestant Subjects with evident fears of Destruction, and gives the cursed Plotters too much ground to believe (as they boast) that yet their day is coming.

IV. Whether have we not great reason to fear that the Papists will not hereby take encouragement to proceed in their Hellish Design to Murder the King, who they know is sworn at his Coronation to maintain and defend the Protestants Religion (and so is solemnly engaged against them) whereby they may
 A subvert

subvert the Government, by bringing in a Popish Successor, in whom is all their help and hope.

V. Whether any Speeches to, or in Parliament, in favour of a Popish Successor, is not of direct tendency to prepare the Nation to make Trial of it again, as if the dreadful Effects of *Queen Mary's* Reign were, or ever can be forgotten, whose great promises was sealed with Fire and Saggor.

VI. If so, what are we to think of them that have or shall discountenance, or endeavour to corrupt the King's Witnesses: or that do indulge arraigned Traytors impudently to asperse the Justice of the Land.

VII. Whether it is not the indispensable Duty of all Protestant Magistrates whatsoever, with the People of *England*, to consider with themselves, and consult the Learned in the Laws what Power God and the King, and the Laws have put into their hands for the prevention of *Papery* and Slavery, both from themselves and posterity, lest their Ignorance and Security bring Destruction without Recovery.

VIII. Whether it will not be for the perpetual Honour of the Magistrates of *London*, to be first in this work, forasmuch as that famous City hath woful experience in their many dreadful Burnings, that the tender mercies of the Papists towards them is Popish Cruelty.

IX. Whether that Costly Monument erected near *London-Bridge*, is not to be a perpetual Land-mark for all English and Forein Protestants; forever to remember 1666. *September 2.* when those cursed Plotters began to set Fire at a Baker's-House in *Pudding-Lane*, which by their Emisaries was conducted on, for four daies together, till it laid in Ashes thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, laying waste three hundred seventy three Acres of Land within the Walls, and above sixty three Acres without the Walls, with eighty nine Parish-Churches.

X. Whether the *Spanish* Invasions, 1588. and the Gunpowder-Treason, 1605. together with the cruel Murders and Massacres on some Hundred thousand Protestants; Men, Women and Children, in the *Netherlands*, *Ireland*, *Piedmont*, and the *Albigenses*, be not a sufficient Warning to *England*. That they beseech their God, and their King, and their Parliament, That no Papist, of such destructive Principles, may dwell in our Land?

XI. Whether such a Day as this, doth not loudly Call for Repentance, that Protestants have been persecuting each other, and for Unity in Affection, among all Protestant Subjects, whether Conforming or Dissenting in some lesser Points; And that as Brethren they unite in such a Combination or Conjunction as was in *Queen Elizabeth's* time, with good Success to defend the Crown, Religion and Kingdom, against the common Enemy of Mankind; Forasmuch as the Episcopal Protestants, as well as others, must lye down in the same Bed of Flames together, if the Pope and his Party get the upper-hand.

XII. Whether

XII. Whether it be not the Duty of all Good *Protestants*, to pray for the Long Life of the King, That He may Live so, as becometh the same Religion, it being an Enemy to all Vice, and the Maintenance of all Virtue; Forasmuch also, That the Removing of the King, (as the *Papists* call it) is the most likely way to let in *Popery*, and a Thousand other Miseries upon this poor Kingdom?

XIII. Whether it be not high time for all the *Protestants* in *England*, to Resolve, as one Man, That they will stand by and maintain the Power and Privileges of Parliament; Together with the Power and just Rights of the King, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, so as the one may not Intrench upon the other?

XIV. Whether it be not the Duty of all Good Protestants, to be heartily Thankful to God, for the timely Discoveries of this Hellish Plot; And also to pray, That God would preserve the King and Kingdoms Witnesses, that they may finish their Testimony, to the well-becoming so signal a Work, and be of an humble Behaviour before Almighty God, the King and Kingdom; That they may obtain Mercy at the Hand of God, and not be Cast-aways to themselves, while they are of such publick Use and Benefit to these bleeding Nations?

XV. Whether all the Counties, Cities and Corporations in *England*, are not at this time more highly Concerned than ever, to make Choice of such for Parliament Men, as may not Sell, but Save them, to the Happy Settlement of our present Protestant King and Government?

XVI. Whether therefore it be not the Duty of the People, to choose such as are well known to be Men of good Conscience and Courage; thoroughly Principled in the Protestant Religion, and of high Resolution to maintain it with their Lives and Fortunes?

XVII. Whether all true *English* Men ought not seriously to consider, what they trust the Parliament with, *viz.* their Estates, Liberties, Religion and Lives; And should they be undone in any of these, when it is too late, they may Lament themselves, That they are undone by making such a Choice as have undone them by Law?

XVIII. Whether it should not be the great Care of all Counties, Cities and Boroughs, to consider who have been formerly Pensioners or Favourers of *Popery*; And whether they are fit again to be Intrusted with their Religion, Lives and Liberties?

XIX. Whether you are not bound to consider those worthy Members of the late Parliament, who have already Faithfully served you, and the whole Kingdom, with their Persons and Estates; And now shew your Esteems of them, and Acceptance of their former Services, by an Unanimous Choosing of them again, Forasmuch as they are best acquainted with the Deplorable state of these Kingdoms?

XX Whether

XX. Whether it be not your indispenfible Duties, to endeavor to make their Elections eafie, by bearing your own Charges, and the Charges of the meaner fort of Freeholders, left fuch as would Heartily ferve you, be in time Discouraged, to undertake that great Work of preferving you and your Pofterities, in your lawful and undoubted Rights ?

XXI. Whether may we not, without breach of Charity, conclude, That if known Pentioners do now Buy Seats in Parliament, they do not intend again to make Merchandize of all that is dear to us ? And whether will not all Freeholders and Electors, be deservedly accounted Infamous, and the Betrayers of their Countrey, who fhall Refolvedly, after fuch Discoveries of our Dangers, and fuch Opportunities of being, by God's Bleffing, delivered from them by honeft *Englifh* Parliaments, Sell themfelves, their Wives, Children and Estates, for one of *Eſau's* Morfels ?

XXII. Whether it be not the hearty Prayer of all good Protestants, That the King would be pleased to hearken unto, and relie upon the Advice of His Parliament ; and avoid all fuch, who feek to make themfelves Rich, by making the King and Kingdom Poor : Forasmuch as the Parliament are the Great Council of the King and Kingdom ; and by them the King is fupplied, out of the Purfe of the Kingdom ; and they Command and Encourage the People to venture the fhedding of their deareft Blood, in any Juft and Righteous Cause, to maintain the King and Kingdoms Power and Greatnefs ?

XXIII. Whether if you will believe the *Jefuits* and *Priests* at *St. Omers*, That there was never any fuch Man as Sir *Edmund-berry Godfrey* ; And if you will believe what his Murderers faid at their Death, that they did not Murder him, then you muft not believe there was any fuch Man as Sir *Edmund-berry Godfrey* in *England* ?

XXIV. Laftly, Whether if *Popifh* Treafons and Murders, render the *Papifts* at their Death, as Innocent as the Child unborn, who would not be a Murderer, and *Popifh* Traytor ?



FINIS.

*Some Advice humbly offered to the Consideration of the several Electors
of Parliament Men for this great City.*

8/6. m. 4.
26.

24

51
THERE being so many Candidates to represent this City in the ensuing Parliament, and these so strangely mixed, and diversify'd in several Sets of Papers, scatter'd in every Coffee-house, it may not be ungrateful, or unnecessary, unto those that live in the Suburbs, remote from the *Exchange*, and *Guildhall*, to have some plain Rational Directions, which by particular Applications will easily reduce the great Variety (that now distracts the Choice) within such Limits, whereby (without following others with an implicit Faith) they may be enabled, to do this City and Kingdom Service, at this critical Juncture, by following the Dictates of their own Reason, and serious Reflections in voting on the Election Day, now approaching.

I. Choose Men of Understanding, that have early ingaged in Business; well versed in the Customs, Affairs, and Rights of this City; that have acquired Estates with Reputation, and Honor, and faithfully discharged their Trusts, as Magistrates, or Citizens; having given constant attendance thereon (not now and then to serve a turn) always preferring the Publick, before their own private Gain:

These Persons will always be ready to prevent any Attempts (by designing Men) to the prejudice of the City.

These Persons will be for advancing the true Interest, not only of this City, but the whole Nation, by encouraging Trade, employing the Poor, reviving the Manufactures of the several parts of the Kingdom.

These Persons are able by rational Arguments to inform Gentlemen of great Parts (in that honourable House) yet Strangers to Trade, what's most beneficial, and how best promoted.

II. Choose Persons that on every occasion, shew themselves Friends to the present Government, acting from Principles of Love to their Prince and Country, not expectation of Preferment; whether advanced or displaced appear the same Men, not Peevish and Angry at every Disappointment at Court.

Such will ever study the true Interest of King, and People, as the Exigencies of the Nation require, and act impartially, never afraid to speak, or do, as just Occasions prompt.

These Persons will be zealous to preserve our Liberties, Estates, and Religion, (all being involved in the preservation of the Government) against the subtil Designs of our Enemies, to introduce the Government of *France*, the Religion of *Rome*, the Restoration of an abdicated King, or his adopted Son.

III. Be sure to have the chiefest Regard to choose Men of Piety, and Virtue, as have a Veneration not only to the Principles of Natural Religion, but also to the Sacred Person, and Institutions, of our Blessed Redeemer, Men of a comprehensive Charity for all, who with them, hold the Fundamentals of Christianity, and walk suitably thereunto.

These are Persons most fit to be healers of our Breaches, by uniting us in what's substantially Good; that so Love and Peace may be promoted amongst us; which is so absolutely necessary at this time. These Persons will act from steady Principles, that will influence their Debates, and secure them against Temptations, and surely such are most likely to be Directed, and Blessed by Almighty God, in all their Attempts, to secure our Religion, and Liberties.

IV. Choose no Persons deeply imbarqued in, or managers of either East *India* Companies; Persons that have but a small part of their Estates therein, will never be biased thereby, if Men of Prudence and Integrity.

The great Endeavours to enrol Members, at this time for the Service of one and the other Company, as if their Interest as such, were of the weightiest Importance, to our King and Kingdom; may justly raise Suspensions that they will be more Intent, and Zealous, to promote their private Concerns, than the securing the Protestant Religion, and Liberties of the People, which as true Christians and *English*-Men, we should most value; and which as the Posture of Affairs, in *Europe* now stand, call for more than ordinary Regard, and Consideration: Besides should the House be crowded with such Men, will not all the Manufactures of the Kingdom have cause to fear lest what was enacted the last Parliament in their Favour (the Benefit whereof they are now expecting) be repealed in this?

V. Choose no Person already chosen in some other Corporation; for such will make their Election to serve for this Great City as the more honourable Post, whereby we shall probably have one Citizen the less to have a regard to our Interest.

These few Hints, I hope may be of use, at this time, being design'd for no other purpose, than to promote an Union of the several Electors, to center their Choice, upon such Persons as upon due Consideration, shall best answer the Characters, and serve the good Purposes aforesaid, as best deserving their Votes; It is easy upon little Inquiry, to be satisfied of the Dispositions, Interests, and Demeanours, of all the present Candidates the several Prints present us with; for most of them have been invested with a Publick Character, in view of this great City; And certainly there never was more need, to cast away the Motives, of private Friendship and Personal Respects; all Bigotism to a Party, little Peaks and Animosities, (upon account of different Opinions too fiercely controverted by all Parties,) than at this day: We of this City never had more Reason to unite as one Man, to Elect such to represent us, as are most likely to promote the Glory of God, the Honour of King *William*, the Safety and Prosperity of this City.

K. England

(1)

27



A LIST of one unanimous Club of VOTERS
in his Majesties Long Parliament, dissolved in 78.
Very fit to be thought on at the next New Choice.

816 m. 17.
29.

Buckingham-shire.

Sir Richard Temple. Timb.
Sir Humphry Winch.
Sir Robert Sawyer, quondam Speaker.
Sir William Smith.
Sir William Drake.
Sir William Bowyer.

Berk-shire.

Sir John Bennet.
Richard Aldworth.

Cambridg-shire.

Sir Thomas Chicheley.
Sir Thomas Hatton.
Sir Charles Wheeler.
Lord Allington

Cheshire.

Thomas Cholmley.
Robert Worden.

Cornwal.

Sir Jonathon Trelawny.
Sir John Coryton.
Bernard Greenville.
Sidney Godolphin.
Sir William Godolphin, Spain.
John Arundel.
John Trelawny, Captain.
John Trelawny Esquire.
Charles Osborn.
Henry Seymour.
Robert Roberts.
Lord Hawley.
Arthur Sprey.
Joseph Tredenham.
Sir Cyrell Wych.
Sir Bouchier Ray.
Sir William Godolphin.

Carlisle.

Sir Philip Howard.
Sir Christopher Musgrave.

Devonshire.

Sir Coppelstone Bampfild.
Sir James Smith.
Thomas Walker.
Sir Edward Seymour.
Edward Seymour, Speaker.
Sir Thomas Berry.
Sir Gilbert Talbot.
Sir Nicholas Slanning.
Sir Courtney Pool. Chim.
Sir Peter Prideaux.
Sir Henry Ford.

Dorset.

Thomas Strangways.
Wadham Strangways.
Lord Latimer.
Sir John Shaw.
Sir Winston Churchill.
George Boreman.
George Pitt.

Durham.

Collonel John Tempst.
Sir Ralph Cole.

Essex.

Sir John Shaw.
Sir John Bramston.
Thomas King.
Sir Richard Wiseman.

Glocester-shire.

Sir Baynham Throgmorton.

Hampshire.

Sir Robert Holmes.
Laurence Hide.
Sir Richard Ford.
Sir George Carteret.
Thomas Neal, Brewar.
Sir Robert Howard.
Robert Philips.
Sir John Holms.

A

Here-

Hereford-shire.

Thomas Price.
Herbert Westphaling.
Sir Thomas Williams.

Hertfordshire.

Sir Richard Franklin.

Huntingtonshire.

Sir John Cotton.
Sir Lionel Walden, Pa.

Kent.

Sir Thomas Peyton.
Sir Edward Masters.
Thomas Hardress,
Thomas Harlakenden.
Sir Robert Barnham.
James Herbert, Lord Danby's Son in Law.
Sir Richard Head.

Lancashire.

Sir Roger Bradshaw.
Richard Harrison.
Edward Rigby, Welch Judg.
Sir John Otway.
Sir John Heath.
Earl Ancrum, Landerdale's Countryman.
Sir Geoffrey Fozakerly, or Shackerly.

Leicestershire.

George Faunt.
Sir William Hartopp.
Sir John Prettyman.

Lincolnshire.

Sir Robert Markham.
Charles Bertie.
William Broxbolm.
Peregrine Bertie.

Middlesex.

Sir Thomas Allen, Finchly.
Sir Philip Warwick.

Norfolk.

Collonel Paston.
Mr. Briggs, a Grocer.

Robert Wright, by his Interest in Coleman
and Pepyes hath 40 s. a day.

Sir William Doyly.

Sir Allen Apfley.

Samuel Peipys, Plot, Popery, Piracy.

Sir Thomas Meadows,

Northampton.

Sir Lewis Palmer.
Robert Spencer.

Northumberland.

Sir John Fenwick.
Sir Ralph Delaval.
Sir Francis Anderson.
Sir George Downing.
Daniel Collingwood.
Viscount Dunblain.

Nottingham-shire.

Sir Francis Leake.
Henry Savil.

Oxford-shire.

Lawrence Hide.
Suffolk Howard.

Rutlandshire.

Edward Wells.

Shropshire.

Sir Francis Lawley.
Somerset Fox.
Sir Job Charlton.
George Wild.
Edward Warren.
William Oakely.

Somersetshire.

Sir William Basset.
Lord Fitz-harding.
Sir William Wyndham.
Sir Edmond Wyndham.
Thomas Wyndham.
Collonel Edward Philips.

Staffordshire.

Randal Edgerton, Captain.
Richard Dyet.
Levison Goner.

(3)

Suffolk.

Sir Henry Felton.
 Sir Charles Gawdy.
 Sir John Pettus.
 William Wood.
 Sir George Reeves.
 Robert Reeves.
 Gilbert Lingfield, Governor of Bruggs of
 Norwich.

Surrey.

Sir Adam Brown.
 Sir Thomas Bludworth.
 Sir William Hayward.
 Sir Edward Bisse.
 Sir John Worden.
 Thomas Dalmahoy.
 Sir William Morley.

Suffex.

Richard May.
 Sir John Cowel.
 Baptist May.
 Sir John Stapley.
 Sir Thomas Woodcock.
 Henry Goring.
 Henry Goring.
 Percy Goring.
 Earl Orvery.
 Viscount Longford.

Warwickshire.

Sir Robert Holt of Alsatia.
 Sir Henry Puckering, alias Newton.

Westmorland.

Thomas Tufston.

Wiltshire.

Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster of about thirty
 Pensioners.
 Sir John Birckenhead.
 Thomas Wanklin.
 George Johnson.

Henry Bertie, carried his Election most
 cleavly by thirteen against twenty one.

Francis Gwin.
 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
 Sir John Ernely.
 Robert Hide.
 Henry Clark.
 Daniel Finch.
 William Ashburnham.
 George Legg.
 Sir Edward Nicholas.
 Sir John Elwes.

Worcestershire.

Thomas Street, Welch Judg.
 Henry Coventry.
 Sir John Hanmore.

Yorkshire.

Conyers Darcy.
 Sir Thomas Slingsby, Collonel.
 Sir Henry Goodrick, Collonel.
 Sir John Talbot.
 Sir John Nicholas.
 Sir Edmond Jennings.
 Henry Guy.
 Sir Solomon Swale, a Papist.
 Sir Blackmore Richy.
 Sir William Wentworth.
 Sir Thomas Strickland, a Papist.

Cinque Ports.

Sir Dennis Ashburnham.
 Sir John Robinson.
 John Hervey.
 Coll. Gibbs.
 Sir Lionel Jenkins.
 John Stroud.
 John Robinson.

Wales.

Sir Herbert Price.
 Sir Charles Cottrell.
 Lord Vaughan.
 John Wyn.
 Sir Thomas Hanmore.

Votes

New Dukes on Paper
(4)
NOTES of the House of Commons concerning the Pensioners.

Die Veneris, 23^a Maii, 1679.

Ordered, That *Sir John Hotham*, *Sir Robert Peyton*, and *Sir John Holman*, go and bring *Sir Stephen Fox*, and his Books of Account, immediately to the House.

They returning reported, That *Sir Stephen Fox* was come to the House.

Ordered, That the same Members go with *Sir Stephen Fox* to his House, and bring his Ledgers, Journal, and his Cash-books with him, and the Receipts that the Members of the last Parliament gave him for any Money they have received, And that *Sir Stephen Fox* do not go out of their company, but return with them to the House.

Sir John Hotham reports, That so soon as they came to *Sir Stephen Fox's*, the Lord Chamberlain came in and told them, that he durst not suffer any Books or Papers that concerned the King to go out of his House without the King's special leave.

Ordered, That *Sir Stephen Fox* do name such Members of the last Parliament as he could remember, that received any Monies for secret service.

Ordered, That *Sir Francis Winnington* report to morrow what Members of the Last Parliament the Secret Committee knows received any Pension.

Ordered, That the Clerk read over the Roll, and that *Sir Stephen Fox* answer to every Name.

	l. p. ann.		l. p. an.
<i>Sir Charles Wheeler</i> the sum of	400	<i>Sir Job Charlton</i>	1000
<i>Sir Jonathan Trelawny</i>	500	<i>Mr. Knells</i>	200
<i>Robert Roberts</i>	500	<i>Robert Philips</i>	300
<i>Sir Philip Howard</i>	500	<i>Randolph Edgerton</i>	500
<i>Sir James Smith</i>	500	<i>Sir George Reeves</i>	500
<i>Sir Courtney Poole</i>	1000	<i>Sir John Duncomb</i>	2000
<i>Sir Richard Wiseman</i>	500	<i>Sir Thomas Woodcock</i>	200
<i>Col. King</i>	200	<i>Henry Clark</i>	400
<i>Thomas Price</i>	400	<i>Sir John Talbot</i>	500
<i>Mr. Westphalia</i>	200	<i>Sir Philip Mountain</i>	300
<i>Humphry Cornwal</i>	200	<i>Sir John Robinson</i>	1500
<i>Sir John Barnaby</i>	300	<i>Mr. Rogers</i>	200
<i>Sir Lionel Walden</i>	300	<i>Col. Whitley</i>	300
<i>Daniel Collingwood</i>	300		



at a time.

upon acc.

Die Sabbati, 24 Maii, 1679.

Sir Francis Winnington reports, that there was annually paid out of the Excise 20000 *l.* for Pensions, managed by *Mr. Charles Bertie* by Patent, for which he was to give no account but for secret Service; that *Sir Richard Wiseman* received 400 *l.* per an. for himself, and 400 *l.* per an. for three more: That *Sir Joseph Tredingam*, *Mr. Peirce Goring*, *Sir Robert Holt*, *Mr. Glascock*, and *Sir John Bramston*, were also Pensioners.

Ordered, That the Auditors of the Excise bring in a List of the Farmers of the Excise, that were before the great Farmers came in.

Ordered, That *Mr. Jobson* and *Mr. Lent* be sent for to attend this House, who have paid several of these Pensions; and that the Speaker issue forth his Warrant for any Witnesses that any Member of this House shall inform him of.

Ordered, That the further Consideration of this Debate be Adjourned till Tuesday next.

Thursday May 1. 1679.

Ordered, That a Bill be brought in to morrow, that no Members receive any Pensions or places of Profit during this Sessions of Parliament.

May 8. 1679.

A Bill for hindering any Members from accepting any Office or Employment from the King, during this Sessions of Parliament, read a second time.

Whether all the Counties, Cities, and Corporations in England, are not at this time more highly concerned than ever, to make choice of such for Parliament Men, as may not sell, but save them, to the happy settlement of this bleeding Kingdom?

F I N I S.

ne E. R.
 Bial. en.
 and Bar.
 E. R.
 Cheshire.
 and E. R.
 E. R.
 Hobsough.
 worth Kt.
 sacred E. R.
 Heberleg.
 m Bar.
 rton Kt.
 orth-Allerton.
 son E. R.
 s E. R.
 Pontefract.
 ount Downe.
 rburgh Kt.

NS of the
 orts. (16.)

Hattings.
 ham E. R.
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 of B. R.
 tell Kt.
 win E. R.
 Beto Rummy.
 E. R.
 vick E. R.
 of W. R.
 s E. R.
 E. R.
 of Dober.
 xwell Bar.
 pillon E. R.
 Sandwich.
 kinden Kt. and Bar.
 arne E. R.
 of Seafood.
 mpion E. R.
 Pelham Kt.

LES (24.)

angleley 2.
 of Ketomosis.
 m Williams Kt. and

Brecon 2.
 Jones E. R.
 m of Brecon.
 Morgan, of Tiedeger,

Cardigan 2.
 Phillips E. R.
 m of Cardigan.

Carmarthen 2.
 Rudd Bar.
 m of Carmarthen.
 Vaughan E. R.
 Carnarban 2.
 m of Carnarban.

Denby 2.
 ard Middleton Bar.
 own of D. R.
 Brecon E. R.
 Flint 2.
 er Puleston Kt.
 Town of Flint.
 n Hammer Kt. & Bar.
 Glamorgan 2.
 anfell E. R.
 Town of Cardiff.
 s Manfell E. R.
 Herioneth 1.
 m Wynne Kt.
 Pembroke 3.
 gh Owen Bar.
 m of Aberford. well.
 n Wogan E. R.
 Town of Pembroke.
 Owen E. R.
 Montgomery 2.
 and Vaughan, of Logdiarth,
 m of Montgomery.
 s Herbert E. R.
 Radnor 2.
 owland Gwynn Kt.
 own of Beto Radnor.
 ard Williams E. R.

In all 513.

Note: Those which have this Mark * before them, were not Members of the last Parliament.

Printed by *Edward Jones* in the *Savoy*, and Sold by *Jacob Tonson* in *Fleet-Street*, and *John Nutt* near *Stationers-Hall*. 1698.

The Publick having been imposed on, by several very imperfect and erroneous Lists of the Members of the House of Commons, who voted for and against the late Convention with Spain; in which Question, the Trade, Liberties and Honour of this Nation were so essentially concerned: It has been thought proper to do that Justice to the Gentlemen on both Sides they deserve, by giving a more exact one. But if there should be any Mistake, it shall be acknowledged and corrected on Notice given in any of the publick Papers: And it is to be hoped the Nation will make this List a Guide for their Conduct in all future Elections.

N. B. The underwritten List, shews how large a Sum of Money is VISIBLY paid Yearly to Members of the House of Commons, besides what secret Favours may be conferred on them, their Relations, and Friends; Which in a less virtuous House of Commons than this, would endanger the Constitution, and give an Ambitious Minister an Opportunity, of gaining therein to Himself a Faction, which contrary to common Sense, and their own self Conviction would support him and his pernicious Measures to the Ruin of their Country: And must render the Attendance of those Members that with well to it, useless.

Teller for the Convention,

Thomas Winnington, Esq: Lord of the Treasury

Bercomby, James	Barnstaple	Captain of Foot, King's Painter in Scotland, and Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle, and Two Brothers in the Guards
A-Court, Pierce	Hereford	Trustee for Georgia
Alston, Sir Rowland	Bedfordshire	Trustee for Georgia
Archer, Thomas	Warwick	Lord Advocate of Scotland
Arckine, Charles	Dumfriesshire	Master Worker of the Mint
Arundell, Hon. Richard	Knarborough	Commissioner of the Alienation Office and Chamberlain of the Tally Court
Athe, Jos. Windham	Downton	Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital
Aldburgham, Sir Wil.	Hastings	
Baker, Hercules	Hythe	Lord of the Admiralty
Balle, Thomas	Exeter	Brother to Lord Vere and Duke of St. Albans, obtained a Reversionary Grant of Crown Lands after a short Term
Beagham, Edm. Hungate	Winchester	
Beauleck, Lord Vere	Windsor	
Beauleck, Lord Sidney		
Bertie, Hon. Albemarle	Boston	Commissioner for Visiting the Navy, Clerk of the Crown, Commissioner of Trade and Commissary for settling the Trade in the Netherlands
Bevan, Arthur	Carmarthen	
Bute, Ste.	Renney	
Bladen, Martin	Malden	
Bladen, Thomas	Affburton	Colonel of the Foot-Guards
Bockland, Maurice	Lynton	His Brother Letter Carrier to Hampton Court
Bond, John	Coffe Castle	Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland, and Brigadier on the Irish Establishment
Bowles, Brig. Phineas	Bowdley	Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland
Boyne, Lord Viscount	Newport	His Son in the Army
Boynton, Sir Francis	Heydon	His Sons in the Army and at Court
Bradshaigh, Sir Roger	Wigan	
Bradshaw, Elerker	Reverley	
Brady, Nathaniel	Hertford	Commis. of the Visiting Office, his Son in the Lottery Office.
Breaston, Tho.	Liverpool	
Bridges, Geo.	Winchester	Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company
Britton, John	Breconshire	
Britton, Robert	Winchester	
Brodie, Alex.	Elginshire	Lyon King at Arms, &c.
Brodie, Alex.	Nairnshire	His Brother a Company in New York
Brown, Sir Robert	Cambridgehire	Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge
Brudenell, Hon. James	Chichester	Commissioner of Trade, Groom of the Bed Chamber, and Gentleman of the Horse to his Majesty
Burchet, Josiah	Sandwich	Secretary of the Admiralty
Burrell, Peter	Hastings	Sub Governor of the South Sea Company
Butler, James	Suffex	
Byng, Robert	Plymouth	Commissioner of the Navy, and since Governor of Barbadoes
Campbell, Brig. James	Ayrshire	Colonel of the Regiment of Grey Dragoons, and Groom of the Bed Chamber, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle.
Campbell, Colonel John	Dumfriesshire	Groom of the Bed Chamber, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot and his Daughter Keeper of Somerset House
Campbell, John	Pembrokehire	Lord of the Admiralty, with Lodging Fire and Candle
Carmichael, Hon. James	Laurelshire	Brother to the Earl of Hindford, a Lord of the Police, and Commissioner to the Assembly in Scotland
Cary, Walter	Dartmouth	Clerk of the Green Cloth, and of the Council
Caswell, Sir Geo.	Leominster	
Cavendish, Philip	Portsmouth	Admiral of the Blew, and Porter of St. James's Palace
Champion, Sir Geo.	Aylesbury	B. B.
Cholmondeley, Hon. Ja.	Camelford	Lieut. Governor of Chester Castle, and Lieut. Col. of the Horse Guards
Churchill, Cha.	Castle-rising	Major General, Groom of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons and Governor of Plymouth, &c. and his Son a Place in the Custom House, in all
Chute, Anthony	Yarmouth	
Clavering, John	Penryn	Groom of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty
Clayton, Sir William	Blechingly	Seventeen of his Relations in Place
Clayton, Kenrick	Blechingly	Son to Sir William
Clutterbuck, Thomas	Phympton	Lord of the Admiralty
Conolly, William	Aburrough	
Cope, Brig. Gen. John	Orford	Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland
Cornwall, James	Woolly	His Son a Place at Court, &c.
Cornwallis Hon. Ste.	Eye	Clerk of the Obit Rents and Forfeitures Office in Ireland
Cornwallis, Hon. John	Eye	His Father a Commissioner of the Customs
Crowle, George	Kingston upon Hall	Under Secretary to the Admiralty, and Secretary to Greenwich Hospital and to the Widows Charity
Carsuen, Edw.	Cockermouth	Captain of a Man of War
Danvers, Joseph	Totnes	Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in England
Darcy, Sir Conyers	Richmond	
Dennis, Geo.	Leckard	Comptroller of the Household
Doddington, Geo.	Bridgewater	Comptroller of the Lotteries
Doddington, Geo.	Weymouth	Lord of the Treasury and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland
Douglas, Hon. Robert	Orkney	
Downing, Sir Geo.	Dunwich	Captain of a Company of Foot
Drummond, John	Dundee, &c.	Knight of the Bath
		Commissary for settling the Trade in the Netherlands, and his Nephew Secretary to the Order of the Thistle

Salaries, per An.

1600	Frankland, Sir Tho.
600	Frankland, Frederick
600	Frederick, Tho.
1000	Gage, Sir William
1500	Galloway, Lord Viscount
800	Gibson, Tho.
500	Gildart, Richard
1000	Glenorchy, Lord Viscount
1500	Gough, Sir Henry
800	Gough, Capt.
500	Grant, Sir James
1000	Grey, Hen.
1000	Gregory, Geo.
1000	Griffith, John
1000	Grove, Gray James
2500	Gullion, Joseph
500	Hales, Sir Tho.
1000	Hales, Tho.
2500	Halker, Peter
500	Hampden, John
500	Handasyd, Brig. Roger
2000	Harris, John
1000	Harvey, John
500	Hay, William
500	Hedworth, John
800	Henley, Hen. Holt
500	Herbert, Hon. Tho.
500	Herbert, Hon. Rob.
500	Herbert, Hon. Wil.
500	Herbert, Hon. Arthur
800	Heron, Patrio
500	Hervey, Hon. Tho.
800	Hinxman, Jol
500	Hobbs, Sir Tho.
500	Hoghton, Sir Jen.
500	Holden, Sam.
2000	Howard, Hon. Cha.
1200	How, John
500	Howarth, Sir Jumph.
500	Hucks, William
500	Hucks, Robert
500	Huxley, Geo.
3800	Jennison, Ralph
1400	Jewkes, John
1300	Ingram, Hon. Cha.
1300	Kent, Sam.
1300	Kinaston, William
1500	Knight, Robert
600	Lambton, Hm.
600	Laroché, John
1000	Lawrie, Sir Robert
4800	Leathes, John
500	Leathes, Carerret
500	Leche, Isaac
500	Lewis, Tho.
500	Liddell, Sir Hen.
500	Liddell, Geo.
1000	Lindley, Parick
1000	Lockyer, Charles
1500	Longueville, Charles
600	Louther, Sir William
600	Lloyd, Walter
600	Lytleton, Sir Thomas
800	Maiter, Hen.
800	Martin, Matthew
400	Mauls, William
1200	Madlicott, Thomas
500	Middlesex, Esq.
500	Middleton, Sir William
500	Middleton, Brigadier John
1000	Mill, Sir Richard
500	Monson, Charles
3100	Montagu, Lord Robert
250	Mordaunt, John
250	Mordaunt, John
250	Morden, William
1500	Morgan, Thomas
	Munro, Sir Robert
	Murray, Lord John

Pro.

Lieut. Colonel in the Horse Grenadier Guards	
His Father and self Places in the Great Wardrobe	
Lord of the Treasury	
Clerk of Deliveries in the Ordnance Office	
Joint Treasurer of Ireland	
Son to the Lord Chamberlain	
Captain of Dragoons, and Deputy Governor of Sheerness, &c.	
Brother to the Post Master General and Remitter for the Crown	
Commissioner for Visiting the Navy	
A Lease in Holy Island	
King's Council and Counsel to the Board of Trade	
Receiver General and Collector of the Revenues in Minorca	
Master of his Majesty's Tennis Courts and Cornet of Horse	
Since made joint Secretary of the Treasury	
Surveyor General of His Majesty's Works	
Lord of the Admiralty, with Lodging Fire and Candle	
His Brother	
Trustee for Georgia	
Knight of the Bath	
Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland	
Conveyancer to Sir Robert Walpole and Cashier to the pay Office	
His eldest Son Receiver General of the Land Tax for the County of Lancaster, and two of his other Sons provided for, &c.	
Director of the East India Company	
A Grant of Dunes in Scotland, his eldest Son Commissioner of Police, his second Son Captain in the Army, and his Brother Captain of a independent Company	
Store-keeper of the Ordnance	
Captain of Foot	
Director of the South Sea Company	
His Son Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth	
Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth	
Captain of Foot	
Commissary of the Stores at Gibraltar	
His expectant to the late Lord Ranelagh's Estate	
Col. of a Regiment of Foot and Governor of Fort Philip	
Treasurer to the Board of Works	
Commissioner of the Visiting Office	
Trustee for Georgia	
Clerk of the Pipe	
Colonel in the Foot Guards, and Paymaster to Gibraltar	
Commissioner of Trade	
Colonel in the Foot Guards	
Lieut. of the County of Salop	
His Son a Company in Georgia	
Surveyor of His Majesty's Gardens and Water Works	
Woodward and Keeper of new Forest, &c.	
Judge Advocate	
Director of the Bank	
Col. of a Regiment of Foot in Ireland, and Deputy Governor of Carlisle Castle.	
The King's Brewer	
Son to the King's Brewer, and Trustee for Georgia	
Commissary of the Musters	
Master of the Buck Hounds	
Colonel of the Foot Guards	
Diffiler to the Court	
His Brother Solicitor of the Customs	
Son to the late Cashier of the South Sea Company	
Trustee for Georgia	
Son in Law to the Lord Advocate for Scotland	
Resign'd to his Son chief Clerk of the Sureties of the Excise	
Brother in Law to Hor. Walpole, and sent formerly Minister to Germany, and his Brothers and Relations provided for	
Several Relations in the Customs, &c. of his recommending and his Brother	
Director for Greenwich Hospital of Lord Derwentwater's Estates	
His Brother-in-Law Receiver-General in Scotland	
Auditor to the late Queen, besides his other Employment	
His Brother a Place in the Customs	
Attorney-General in Wales	
Lord of the Admiralty, with Lodging, Fire and Candle	
Director of the East-India Company	
Captain of Foot, and his Brother Register of Seafings in Scotland	
Son to the Lord-Steward	
Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in England, Governor of Holy-Island, and Purveyor of Coal and Candle for the Guard-Room in the Cannon-Gate	
Deputy Pay-Master of the Army	
Vice-Chamberlain to her late Majesty	
Husband to a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the late Queen	
Colonel in the Foot-Guards, and Equerry to the King	
Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth	
His Brother an Independent Company	
Colonel in the Foot-Guards	

Salaries, per An.

500	Nasmyth, Sir James
1200	Norris, Sir John
1600	Norton, Thomas
600	Olmius, John
4000	Onslow, Rt. Hon. Arthur
600	Onslow, Richard
2500	O Baldwin, William
500	Owen, William
500	Owen, John
800	Palmerston, Lord Visc.
500	Parsons, David
800	Parsons, Henry
400	Pearse, Thomas
1000	Perle, Henry
1300	Pelham, Rt. Hon. Henry
1000	Pelham, James
1000	Pelham, Thomas
1000	Pemington, Sir Joseph
1000	Penton, Henry
1000	Phillipson, John
1000	Piers, William
1000	Piot, Robert
1000	Pomer, Richard
1000	Pumpster, John
1000	Purcell, David
1000	Pollen, John
1000	Poulet, Hon. Peregrine
1000	Powlett, Lord Harry
1000	Purvis, George
500	Read, Sir Thomas
250	Revell, Thomas
1000	Rich, Sir Robert
250	Robinson, Nicholas
250	Rofe, Hugh
500	Ryder, Dudley
2500	Sackville, Lord John
600	St. Clair, James
500	St. John, Pawlet
500	Scroope, John
500	Selwyn, John, sen.
500	Selwyn, John, jun.
1200	Shelley, Sir John
500	Sloper, William
500	Smelt, Leonard
500	Stear, Arthur
500	Stewart, Hon. Col. James
800	Stewart, William
1200	Strange, John
1200	Sand, Lord
800	Talbot, Hon. John
800	Thompson, Edward
2400	Thompson, William
500	Tower, Tho.
500	Townsend, Hon. Tho.
500	Tracey, Robert
500	Trefusis, Tho.
500	Trenchard, Geo.
500	Trevor, John Morley
500	Tucker, John
500	Turner, Sir John
500	Turner, Cholmley
500	Turner, Wil. Hofmanden
500	Tyrconnel, Lord Viscount
500	Tyrril, James
500	Urquhart, Duncan
500	Vere, Tho.
500	Wade, Geo.
500	Wager, Sir Cha.
800	Walker, Tho.
300	Wallingford, Lord
300	Walpole, Sir Rob.
1300	Walpole, Hor.
250	Walpole, Edward
1400	Wardour, William
500	White, John
500	Whitworth, Francis
500	Williams, Sir Nic.
500	Wills, Sir Cha.
1000	Wilmer, William
500	Wilkinson, Andrew
500	Wollaston, William
800	Wyndham, Tho.
500	Wynn, Sir Geo.
500	Wynn, Tho.
500	Younge, Sir Wil.
500	Yorke, John

Pro.

His Brother Clerk to the Commission of Notaries in Scotland	
Vice-Admiral of England, Admiral of the Red	
Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea-College	
Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor to the late Queen, and Treasurer of the Navy	
Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Adjutant-General	
His two Brothers Captains of Dragoons, and his third Brother Lieutenant in the Guards	
Second Brother to Wil. Owen, Capt. of a Comp. of Dragoons	
Chief Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland	
His Son a Place	
Purveyor of Chelsea-College, and Commissioner for Visiting the Navy, &c. &c.	
Commissioner of the Navy	
Pay-Master of his Majesty's Forces, &c.	
Secretary to the Lord-Chamberlain, &c.	
Secretary to the Embassy at the Court of France	
His Son (by his Surrender) Comptroller of the Excise-Cash	
Chief Clerk in the Navy-Office, since made Commissioner of the Navy	
His Son in the Army	
Commissioner of Trade	
Treasurer to the Ordnance	
Keeper of the Records in the Tower	
Brother to a Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty	
Lord of the Admiralty, and his Son an Ensign in the Guards	
Comptroller of the Navy	
Clerk of the Board of Green-Cloth	
Commissioner for Visiting the Navy, and Contractor for Gibraltar	
Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and his Son a Cornet of Dragoons	
Captain of a Sloop to prevent Smuggling	
His Uncle Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons	
Attorney-General	
Son to the Lord-Steward, Captain of a Company of Foot	
Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and of two Battalions	
Secretary to the Treasury	
Late Receiver-General of the Customs and surrendered it to his Brother, Treasurer to the late Queen, and Governor of St. Lawrence's Hospital in Gloucester	
Treasurer to the Duke and Princesses, and the Reversion of two Places in the West-Indies	
Brother-in-Law to the Duke of Newcastle, his Brother a Commissioner of the Stamp-Duty	
Deputy Cofferer	
Clerk of the Ordnance	
Commissary for settling the Merchants Losses by the Spaniards ever since the Year 1728	
Colonel in the Guards	
Pay-Master of Foreign Pensions, and Overfeer of the King's Swans, and Principal King's Remembrancer for the Exchequer in Scotland	
Solicitor-General	
Lord of the Treasury	
Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland	
Commissioner for Visiting the Navy	
Trustee for Georgia	
Teller of the Exchequer	
Trustee for Georgia	
Master of the Household	
Capt. of a Man of War	
His Father a Grant of the Quarries in Portland	
Many of his Relations in Places	
Trustee for Georgia	
Major General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Tilbury Fort, &c.	
Lieutenant in the Foot Guards, and his Father Receiver of the Bishops Rents	
General of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland. Col. of a Regiment of Horse, and Governor of Fort William	
First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral of the White, &c.	
Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, &c.	
Major in the Horse Guards	
Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Commissioner of the Treasury, &c. &c. &c.	
Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipo. to the States General, Cofferer to His Majesty, and Auditor General to the Plantations, &c. &c.	
Now Clerk of the Pells, late Secretary to the Treasury of Ireland, &c.	
His Brother Lieut. Col. in the Horse Guards	
Trustee for Georgia	
Surveyor General of his Majesty's Forests	
Lieut. of the Court Carmarthen, and keeper of the Court Leets	
Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, and Lieut. Gen. of Foot and Ordnance	
Trustee for Georgia	
A Grant from the Crown of the Mines in Flintsh. for 32 Years	
Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth.	
Secretary at War	
Richmond.	

Salaries, per An.

1200	
600	
5000	
1600	
300	
1000	
2000	
500	
5000	
600	
600	
500	
1000	
1000	
500	
1300	
500	
1000	
2000	
3000	
4600	
800	
1000	
700	
1000	
500	
1400	
1000	
1600	
1000	
500	
2000	
1000	
400	
1800	
200	
4000	
3600	
1500	
500	
8000	
11000	
4000	
1000	
500	
4000	
1000	
2500	

Teller against the Convention,

Sir John Rufhout, Bart. *Essexham*,

Auditor of the Imprest for Life

Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince

Director of the Bank

Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, London, for Life

King's Council

Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth

Captain of Foot

Equerry to the Duke, and Cornet of Horse

Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince

Trustee for Georgia

Receiver General to the Prince

Secretary to the Prince for Scots Affairs.

Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince

Attorney Gen. and King's Serjeant in the Dutchy of Lancaster

King's Council

Cofficer to the Prince and Surveyor General of Cornwall.

Salaries, per Ann.

Heathcote, Sir William
Heathcote, George
Herbert, James
Hill, Sir Rowland
Holmes, Thomas
Hooper, Edward
Homer, T. Strangeways
Houlton, Jacob
Hume, H. Alex. Campbell
Hungerford, Walter
Hylton, John
Jefferys, John
Inwin, Thomas
Irby, Sir William
Isham, Sir Edmund
Kay, Sir John Lister
Kynaston, Corbet
Kynaston, Edward
Knight, Thomas
Lechmere, Edmund
Lee, Sir Thomas
Lee, Doctor George
Leflie, Hon. Tho.
Levinz, William
Limerick, Lord Viscount
Lisle, Edward
Lither, Thomas
Lockwood, Richard
Long, Sir Robert
Long, Richard
Lowther, Hon. Anthony
Lytleton, George
Mackworth, Herbert
Manners, Lord William
Marshall, Henry
Maiter, Thomas
Maiter, Leigh
Meadows, Sidney
Methuen, Sir Paul
Moleworth, Sir John
Monoux, Sir Humphry
Montagu, Edward
Mordaunt, Sir Charles
Morgan, Sir John
Morris, Sir William
Mottlyn, Sir Thomas
Murray, John
Myddleton, John
Nedham, Robert
Newton, Sir Michael
Newland, George
Noel, Hon. James
Noel, Thomas
Noel, William
Ongley, Samuel
Ord, Robert
Oxenden, Sir George
Packer, Vincomb
Packington, Sir Herbert
Parker, Armistead
Parsons, Humphrey
Peachey, Sir John
Perry, Misjah
Pitt, William
Pitt, John
Pitt, Thomas
Playdell, Adm. Morton
Polwart, Lord
Popham, Edward
Portman, Henry-William
Powell, Sir Christopher
Powys, Richard
Pread, Wm. Mackworth
Price, Richard
Proby, Joan
Pulteney, William
Ramden, Sir John
Rafleigh, Jonathan
Rowney, Thomas
Rutherford, John
St. Aubin, Sir John
Sambrooke, Sir Jeremy
Sandys, Samuel
Saunderson, Sir Thomas
Scawen, Thomas
Seymour, Francis
Shafio, Joan
Shepherd, Samuel
Shippen, William
Shuttleworth, Richard
Sibbel, p. Coningby
Slingby, Sir Henry
Smith, Edward
Somerlet, Lord Noel
Spencer, Fon. John
Stanhope, Hon. Sir Wm.
Stanhope, Hon. J.
Stanhope, Charles
Stapleton, Sir William
Stapylton, Sir Miles
Stephenson, Edward
Stewart, Admiral Charles
Talbot, John Ivory
Taylor, William
Townshend H. Roger
Trefusis, Robert
Vane, Hon. Henry
Vaughan, William
Vernon, S. Charles

Souhampton
Southwark
Oxford City
Litchfield
Newtown
Christ-Church
Somersetshire
Colchester
Shire of Berwick
Calne
Carlisle
Brice'shire
Southwark
Lancaster
Northamptonshire
York
Salop
Bishop's Castle
Cauterbury
Worcestershire
Bucks
Brackley
Dyers, &c.
Nottinghamshire
Wendover
Hampshire
Gloucester
Worcester
Wotton-Bassett
Chippensham
Weymouth
Okehampton
Cardiff
Newark
Admondeham
Cirencester
Newton
Tavistock
Brackley
Newport
Stockbridge
Huntingdon
Warwickshire
Hereford
Launceston
Flintshire
Selkirkshire
Denbigh
Old Sarum
Grantsum
Gatton
Rutlandshire
Rutlandshire
Stamford
Bedford
St. Michael's
Sandwich
Barks
Worcestershire
Peterborough
London
Midhurst
Ld. Mayor, London
Old Sarum
Warham
Oakhampton
Durfordshire
Berwick
Great Bedwin
Taunton
Kent
Oxford
St. Ives
Sudbury
Stamford
Middlesex
Apulby
Fowey
Oxford
Roxburgh
Cornwall
Bedford
Worcester
Lincolnshire
Surrey
Marlborough
Darham
Cambridgeshire
Newton
Launceston
Lincoln
Kaarsborough
Leicestershire
Monmouth
Woodstock
Bucks
Derby
Harwich
Oxfordshire
Yorkshire
Sudbury
Portsmouth
Wiltshire
Essexham
Great Tarmouth
Truro
St. Marys
Merionethshire
Chippensham

Trustee for Georgia
Trustee for Georgia
Chamberlain to the Prince
Judge Marshal and Lord High Admiral's Advocate
A Lieutenant of Dragoons, Half-Pay
Trustee for Georgia
Secretary to the Prince
King's Council
Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince
A Pay-Master for the Coinage of Tin
Treasurer to the Prince
Vice Admiral of the White
Captain of Horse

Contra.

Salaries, per Ann.

Vernon, Geo. Venables
Vynar, Robert
Waller, Edmund
Waller, Henry
Warren, Borlace
Whitmore, Thomas
Wigley, James
Williamott, Robert
Wodehouse, Armine
Wortley, James
Wortley, Edward
Wright, George
Wyndham, Sir William
Wyndham, Charles
Wynn, Watkin Williams
Yates, Thomas

Litchfield
Lincolnshire
Great Marlow
Chippensham
Nottingham
Bridgnorth
Leicester
London
Norfolk
Newton
Peterborough
Leicester
Somersetshire
Bridgewater
Denbigh
Chichester
Shire of Fife
Patten-Wem, &c.
Truro
Hertfordshire
Bridport
Romney
Shaftesbury
Bridport
Braunmaris
Cheshire
Sterling
Derbyshire
Derbyshire
Hertford
Ryegate
Haddingtonshire
East-Grinstead
Shrewsbury
Leicester
Chichester
Gatton
Bereafston
Tavistock
Cambr. University
Thetford
Suffolk
Hereford
Wenlock
Wenlock
Hythe
Cricklade
Rochester
Lincolnshire
Ludlow
New Sarum
Petersfield
Lancaster
Cumberland
Strandell
Glamorganshire
St. Germans
Bishop's-Castle
Coventry
Exeter
Hastmire
Guildford
Beverly
Leicestershire
Oxfordshire
Haverfordwest
Herefordshire
Apulby
Reading
Devon
Wells
Air, &c.
Grimby
Aylesbury
Athburton
St. Michael
Malton
Westmoreland

Master of the King's Works in Scotland
A Col. of a Regiment of Foot and Lieut. Gov. of Minorca
Commissioner of Trade (abient with Charles Pelham)
Muster-Master General in Scotland
Brother to the Duke of Devonshire
Uncle to the Duke of Devonshire
(Abient with Mr. Mansel) Envoy to the Court of Florence
Envoy and Plenipotentiary in Sweden
Captain of a Man of War
His Son
Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland
Admiral and Commander of the Fleet in the Mediterranean
Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince and Col. in the Guards
(Abient with Mr. Fane)
Auditor to the Prince and County of Cornwall
His Wife Dresser to the late Queen
General and Commander of his Majesty's Forces in Georgia, and
Colonel of a Regiment
Son to Lord Onslow Teller of the Exchequer
Abient with Ath Edward
Commissioner of Trade
Welch Judge
A Capt. in the Foot-Guards, Gent. Usher and Daily Waiter, &c.
Trustee for Georgia
His Brother a Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

The NAMES of those who were absent.

Salaries, per Ann.

400
3000
1000
800
1800
2300
400
1000
2000
900
500
300
1200
1000
650
262
234
62
In all 558
212956l. 13s. 4d.

Quere. Whether to this visible Influence many secret ones may not be added?
Q. Why the Civil List, amounting to upwards of 900000 l. per Ann. is at present in Debt?
Q. Whether any Place-man, Civil or Military, voting against the Dictates of the Ministry, is not turned out?
Q. Whether the Reality as well as the Form, of our Constitution does not consist in three separate independent States?
Q. Whether the corrupt influencing either, or both, Houses of Parliament is not subverting those Parts of the Legislature, and destroying our Constitution?
Q. Whether frequent Attempts have not been made to prevent this growing Evil, and to no Purpose, since, notwithstanding these Attempts, there were so many Place-men in Parliament at one Time as there are now?
Q. Whether the Application of this Influence may not at any Time defeat the Endeavours of those out of Employment, to vindicate the Honour and protect the Trade of the Nation?
Q. Whether, in Case this Influence should be applied to any Question, it would not be imposing on Mankind to debate it?
Q. Whether those who saw it in this Light would not have been Criminal if they had omitted to inform the Nation of their Approbation or Disapprobation?
Q. Whether they could by any other Method than withdrawing from Debate have apprised their Constituents of their Dispair of serving them by further Attendance?
Q. Whether it is not the Duty of every Elector in Great Britain, in order to preserve his own Rights and those of his Posterity, to require the Concurrence of his respective Representatives effectually to promote a proper Place-Bill in Parliament?
Q. Whether if this be refused now, it is not easy and necessary to stipulate for it at the next Election of a Parliament?

A Correct Statement of the Present Parliamentary Representation

Counties, Cities, Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Voters.	RIGHT OF ELECTION.	Ret. Officers.	First Return.	Patrons & Proprietors.	Counties, Cities, Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Voters.	RIGHT OF ELECTION.	Ret. Officers.	First Return.	Patrons and Proprietors.	Counties, Cities, Boroughs.
Bedfordshire	Earl of Upper Ossory Hon. St. Andrew St. John Wm Colbourn, esq. S. Whitbread, jun. esq. G. Vanitart, esq. W. H. Hartley, esq. Earl of Mornington P. P. Powney, esq. F. Annesley, esq. R. A. Neville, esq. Sir Francis Sykes N. W. Walsall, esq. E. L. Loveden, esq.	1200	Burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant householders	Mayor and Bailiffs	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Bedford and Lord St. John Duke of Bedford Lord Craven, partially Government	Hartford	J. Calvert, esq. N. Dimdale, esq. Earl Ludlow L. Browne, esq. J. W. Payne, esq. H. Speed, esq. F. Honeywood, esq. Sir E. Kitchin, bart. G. Gipps, esq. Sir J. Honeywood, bart. G. Belf, esq. N. Smith, esq. C. Taylor, esq. M. Bloxam, esq. G. Crawford, esq. R. Hopkins, esq. T. Stanley, esq. J. Blackburne, esq. Sir G. Warren, K.B. J. Dent, esq. T. P. Leigh, esq. T. Brooke, esq. J. Coles, esq. O. Bridgeman, esq. Sir John Aubrey, bart. P. A. Curzon, esq. B. Tarleton, esq. E. Gascoyne, esq. Sir H. Hoghton, bart. Sir W. Horton, bart. W. Pochin, esq. P. A. Curzon, esq. T. B. Parkyn, esq. S. Smith, esq. C. A. Pelham, esq. Sir J. Thorold, bart. J. F. Cawthorne, esq. Right Hon. R. Hobart Sir P. Burrell, bart. T. Fyfe, esq. J. Harrison, esq. D. North, esq. Sir G. Howard, K.B. Earl Caryfort Philip Yorke, esq. G. Sutton, esq. W. Mainwaring, esq. G. Byng, esq. W. Curtis, esq. B. Watton, esq. Sir Watkin Lewis, kn. J. Sawbridge, esq. Right Hon. C. J. Fox Lord Hood R. Salisbury J. Rooke, esq. C. Bragge, esq.	570	Inhabitants and resident freemen, being such at the time they were made free; and outlying freemen, not exceeding three	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Baron Dimdale, partially Duke of Manchester and Earl of Sandwich Earl of Sandwich Duke of Dorset, partially Independent Admiralty Ditto 13 Eliz. Ordinance and Admiralty Earl of Derby, partially Freemen Mayor and Bailiff Steward and Bailiff 1 Eliz. T. P. Leigh, esq. Sir H. Bridgeman and the Rev. Mr. Coles F. Lister and A. Curzon 23 Edw. I. Independent Earl of Derby, partially Duke of Rutland, ditto Independent Independent Independent 49 Hen. III. Duke of Ancaster 23 Edw. I. C. A. Pelham, esq. Ditto Earl of Exeter 2 Edw. IV. Duke of Rutland and Lord Browlow Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent High Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Independent Duke of Beaufort and Sir Charles Morgan Duke of Beaufort Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent Mayor Ditto Lord Walpole Ditto Independent Ditto 1 Edw. VI. D. of Grafton & L. Petre 5 P. and M. Countess of Suffolk, and Earl of Oxford Earl Spencer, and Earl of Northampton Independent Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Earl of Northampton, partially Ditto 1 Edw. VI. Duke of Bridgewater 23 P. & M. Earl Fitzwilliam Duke of Northumberland, partially Independent Sheriff 23 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 1 Q. Mary Earl of Carlisle Mayor and 4 Bailiffs Hen. VIII. Earl of Lichborne and Lord Delaval Duke of Portland, and Duke of Newcastle Independent Sheriffs 28 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 9 Edw. II. Duke of Newcastle Mayor 29 Car. II. Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle Duke of Marlborough, partially Independent V. Chanc. & heads of Cois Jac. I. Independent Mayor and Bailiffs 23 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Abingdon Mayor 30 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough Ditto 1 Mary Earl of Guilford Earl of Caenborough and Earl of Exeter Independent Mayor 23 Edw. I. William Pulteney, esq. partially Thomas Whitmore, esq. partially Ditto 12 Edw. IV. Lord Clive, partially Ditto Sir H. Bridgeman, bart. and C. Forrester, esq. Ditto 17 Eliz. Lord Clive Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Coalition Mayor Ditto Marquis of Bath and Earl Camden Ditto C. Tudway, esq. partially	
Berkshire	Right Hon. James Grenville G. Nugent, esq. Sir Alexander Hood Earl of Wycombe Sir John Jervis, K.B. Scrope Bernard, esq. Gerard Lake, esq. William Drake, esq. LL.D. W. Drake, jun. esq. LL.D. J. B. Church, esq. Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway T. Williams, esq. W. L. Antonio, esq. Charles Yorke, esq. James W. Adams, esq. A. Manners, esq. Hon. Edward Finch Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of Euston John Grewe, esq. Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. T. Grosvenor, esq. Viscount Belgrave Sir W. Lemon, bart. F. Gregor, esq. Hon. J. Rodney Sir H. Clinton Hon. E. J. Eliot Hon. J. Eliot R. P. Carew, esq. G. Smith, esq. C. J. Powlett, esq. J. Gordon, jun. esq. Sir J. Morhead, bart. R. Wilbraham, esq. Sir G. Elliot, bart. Sir S. Lubington, bart. L. Bearcroft, esq. Viscount Garlies J. Macpherson, esq. William Smith, esq. Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart. J. Pardon, esq. T. Wallace, esq. Jeremiah Cratchley, esq. Hon. W. W. Pole R. Wood, esq. Sir F. Balfour, bart. R. Glover, esq. J. Stephenson, esq. M. Montagu, esq. Hon. J. Stuart, esq. H. Munching, esq. W. Praed, esq. W. Mills, esq. Viscount Valentia Philip R. Bingley, esq. Marquis of Linton Hon. W. Elliot D. Howell, esq. C. Hawkins Viscount Fielding C. Rainsford, esq. Sir W. Young, bart. T. Calvert, esq. Sir J. Cail, bart. P. Orchard, esq. Sir H. Fletcher, bart. H. Senhouse, esq. C. Curwen, esq. W. Braddy, esq. J. Ankrum, esq. J. B. Garforth, esq. Lord G. Cavendish E. M. Mundy, esq. Lord G. H. A. Cavendish E. Coke, esq. J. Rolle, esq. J. P. Ballard, esq. J. Baring, esq. J. Buller, esq. W. P. Powlett, esq. F. B. Yarde, esq. Alan Gardner, esq. Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. J. St. Leger, esq. R. Ladbroke, esq. J. Cleveland, esq. W. Devaynes, esq. Earl of Carhampton P. Metcalf, esq. Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge G. Templer, esq. Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Hon. Lord John Russell R. Mackreth, esq. L. Palke, esq. LL.D. E. Ballard, esq. Right Hon. J. C. Villiers J. Mitford, esq. Sir G. Beaumont Sir J. Duntze, bart. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder F. J. Browne, esq. W. M. Pitt, esq. Ben. Lester, esq. M. A. Taylor, esq. F. Fane, esq. Hon. C. Ashley	280 600 140 600 7 48 450 70 130 216 200 600 1000 20 60 24 26 36 36 38 19 59 26 30 140 100 107 130 63 60 42 24 6 50 650 165 655 1200 34 104 182 250 104 350 110 200 20 100 24 96 200	Inhabitants paying foot and lot Inhabitants paying foot and lot Corporation and inhabitants paying foot and lot Scot and lot Bailiff and 12 burgesses Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses Householders at large Scot and lot Inhabitant housekeepers Scot and lot Mayor, bailiffs, and freemen Doctors and actual Masters Freemen Corporation, being inhabitants when made free, not receiving pay of the parish Corporation and sworn free burgesses Mayor, burgesses, and affiliates, who had a right to vote for the last mayor Mayor and select burgesses Corporation Corporation Burgage Tenure Freemen, paying foot and lot Corporation and freemen Corporation and inhabitants paying foot and lot Corporation and freemen Mayor, portreeve, aldermen, and inhabitants, paying foot and lot Potwollers Freemen in the borough Freeholders paying Scot and lot Prince of Wales's tenants Householders of one year Portreeves, lords of manors capable of being portreeves, and foot and lot Two vianders and burgage-tenure Resident burgesses Freeholders and resident beneficial leaseholders, being rated Corporation and freemen, resident or not Burgage-tenure Corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses Freemen at large Corporation Mayor and freemen Freeholders and freemen Corporation and burgesses Corporation and freemen, and sons of freemen, who have a right to demand, and have been refused the same Housekeepers and Potwallers Freeholders Freeholders of the said borough only, and of Halvinger and Holwell lands, within the borough, and subject to borough rent Freemen Burgage-tenure Corporation Out-burgesses as well as in-burgesses Inhabitants paying to church and poor for personal estates, and those who pay to church and poor for real estates, though not inhabitants	Mayor Ditto Ditto Mayor and Bailiffs Confidables Ditto Ditto Ditto Mayor Vice chancelor Sheriffs Hen. VIII. Independent Duke of Northumberland Lord Eliot Earl of Mount Edgecumbe Lord Falmouth Duke of Leeds Mr. Buller Rev. Mr. Philips Mr. J. Fuller Lord Eliot Mr. J. Buller Sir E. Balfour & D. of Leeds R. Harpell, esq. Earls of Mount Edgecumbe and P. Raffles, esq. Lord Eliot Lord Falmouth and Sir F. Buller Earl of Beverley Marquis of Buckingham Lord Say and Clinton Duke of Portland and Earl of Londale Duke of Norfolk Earl of Londale D. of Devonshire, partially Duke of Devonshire Independent Duke of Bolton and F. B. Yarde, esq. Admiralty Duke of Bedford and Earl Spencer Earl of Mount Edgecumbe Sir George Yonge, bart. Duke of Bedford Lord Say and Clinton, and Sir R. Palke Treasury and Admiralty Earl of Beverley Lord Harrowby and Sir John Duntze Lord Rivers, partially B. Lester, esq. & Mr. Jeffery Earl of Shaftesbury and Earl of Dorchester										
Buckinghamshire	Marquis of Titchfield Right Hon. James Grenville G. Nugent, esq. Sir Alexander Hood Earl of Wycombe Sir John Jervis, K.B. Scrope Bernard, esq. Gerard Lake, esq. William Drake, esq. LL.D. W. Drake, jun. esq. LL.D. J. B. Church, esq. Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway T. Williams, esq. W. L. Antonio, esq. Charles Yorke, esq. James W. Adams, esq. A. Manners, esq. Hon. Edward Finch Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of Euston John Grewe, esq. Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. T. Grosvenor, esq. Viscount Belgrave Sir W. Lemon, bart. F. Gregor, esq. Hon. J. Rodney Sir H. Clinton Hon. E. J. Eliot Hon. J. Eliot R. P. Carew, esq. G. Smith, esq. C. J. Powlett, esq. J. Gordon, jun. esq. Sir J. Morhead, bart. R. Wilbraham, esq. Sir G. Elliot, bart. Sir S. Lubington, bart. L. Bearcroft, esq. Viscount Garlies J. Macpherson, esq. William Smith, esq. Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart. J. Pardon, esq. T. Wallace, esq. Jeremiah Cratchley, esq. Hon. W. W. Pole R. Wood, esq. Sir F. Balfour, bart. R. Glover, esq. J. Stephenson, esq. M. Montagu, esq. Hon. J. Stuart, esq. H. Munching, esq. W. Praed, esq. W. Mills, esq. Viscount Valentia Philip R. Bingley, esq. Marquis of Linton Hon. W. Elliot D. Howell, esq. C. Hawkins Viscount Fielding C. Rainsford, esq. Sir W. Young, bart. T. Calvert, esq. Sir J. Cail, bart. P. Orchard, esq. Sir H. Fletcher, bart. H. Senhouse, esq. C. Curwen, esq. W. Braddy, esq. J. Ankrum, esq. J. B. Garforth, esq. Lord G. Cavendish E. M. Mundy, esq. Lord G. H. A. Cavendish E. Coke, esq. J. Rolle, esq. J. P. Ballard, esq. J. Baring, esq. J. Buller, esq. W. P. Powlett, esq. F. B. Yarde, esq. Alan Gardner, esq. Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. J. St. Leger, esq. R. Ladbroke, esq. J. Cleveland, esq. W. Devaynes, esq. Earl of Carhampton P. Metcalf, esq. Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge G. Templer, esq. Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Hon. Lord John Russell R. Mackreth, esq. L. Palke, esq. LL.D. E. Ballard, esq. Right Hon. J. C. Villiers J. Mitford, esq. Sir G. Beaumont Sir J. Duntze, bart. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder F. J. Browne, esq. W. M. Pitt, esq. Ben. Lester, esq. M. A. Taylor, esq. F. Fane, esq. Hon. C. Ashley	1200	Burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant householders	Mayor and Bailiffs	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Bedford and Lord St. John Duke of Bedford Lord Craven, partially Government	Huntingdon	J. Calvert, esq. N. Dimdale, esq. Earl Ludlow L. Browne, esq. J. W. Payne, esq. H. Speed, esq. F. Honeywood, esq. Sir E. Kitchin, bart. G. Gipps, esq. Sir J. Honeywood, bart. G. Belf, esq. N. Smith, esq. C. Taylor, esq. M. Bloxam, esq. G. Crawford, esq. R. Hopkins, esq. T. Stanley, esq. J. Blackburne, esq. Sir G. Warren, K.B. J. Dent, esq. T. P. Leigh, esq. T. Brooke, esq. J. Coles, esq. O. Bridgeman, esq. Sir John Aubrey, bart. P. A. Curzon, esq. B. Tarleton, esq. E. Gascoyne, esq. Sir H. Hoghton, bart. Sir W. Horton, bart. W. Pochin, esq. P. A. Curzon, esq. T. B. Parkyn, esq. S. Smith, esq. C. A. Pelham, esq. Sir J. Thorold, bart. J. F. Cawthorne, esq. Right Hon. R. Hobart Sir P. Burrell, bart. T. Fyfe, esq. J. Harrison, esq. D. North, esq. Sir G. Howard, K.B. Earl Caryfort Philip Yorke, esq. G. Sutton, esq. W. Mainwaring, esq. G. Byng, esq. W. Curtis, esq. B. Watton, esq. Sir Watkin Lewis, kn. J. Sawbridge, esq. Right Hon. C. J. Fox Lord Hood R. Salisbury J. Rooke, esq. C. Bragge, esq.	200	Inhabitants being freemen	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Baron Dimdale, partially Duke of Manchester and Earl of Sandwich Earl of Sandwich Duke of Dorset, partially Independent Admiralty Ditto 13 Eliz. Ordinance and Admiralty Earl of Derby, partially Freemen Mayor and Bailiff Steward and Bailiff 1 Eliz. T. P. Leigh, esq. Sir H. Bridgeman and the Rev. Mr. Coles F. Lister and A. Curzon 23 Edw. I. Independent Earl of Derby, partially Duke of Rutland, ditto Independent Independent Independent 49 Hen. III. Duke of Ancaster 23 Edw. I. C. A. Pelham, esq. Ditto Earl of Exeter 2 Edw. IV. Duke of Rutland and Lord Browlow Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent High Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Independent Duke of Beaufort and Sir Charles Morgan Duke of Beaufort Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent Mayor Ditto Lord Walpole Ditto Independent Ditto 1 Edw. VI. D. of Grafton & L. Petre 5 P. and M. Countess of Suffolk, and Earl of Oxford Earl Spencer, and Earl of Northampton Independent Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Earl of Northampton, partially Ditto 1 Edw. VI. Duke of Bridgewater 23 P. & M. Earl Fitzwilliam Duke of Northumberland, partially Independent Sheriff 23 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 1 Q. Mary Earl of Carlisle Mayor and 4 Bailiffs Hen. VIII. Earl of Lichborne and Lord Delaval Duke of Portland, and Duke of Newcastle Independent Sheriffs 28 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 9 Edw. II. Duke of Newcastle Mayor 29 Car. II. Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle Duke of Marlborough, partially Independent V. Chanc. & heads of Cois Jac. I. Independent Mayor and Bailiffs 23 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Abingdon Mayor 30 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough Ditto 1 Mary Earl of Guilford Earl of Caenborough and Earl of Exeter Independent Mayor 23 Edw. I. William Pulteney, esq. partially Thomas Whitmore, esq. partially Ditto 12 Edw. IV. Lord Clive, partially Ditto Sir H. Bridgeman, bart. and C. Forrester, esq. Ditto 17 Eliz. Lord Clive Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Coalition Mayor Ditto Marquis of Bath and Earl Camden Ditto C. Tudway, esq. partially	
Cambridgeshire	Marquis of Titchfield Right Hon. James Grenville G. Nugent, esq. Sir Alexander Hood Earl of Wycombe Sir John Jervis, K.B. Scrope Bernard, esq. Gerard Lake, esq. William Drake, esq. LL.D. W. Drake, jun. esq. LL.D. J. B. Church, esq. Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway T. Williams, esq. W. L. Antonio, esq. Charles Yorke, esq. James W. Adams, esq. A. Manners, esq. Hon. Edward Finch Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of Euston John Grewe, esq. Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. T. Grosvenor, esq. Viscount Belgrave Sir W. Lemon, bart. F. Gregor, esq. Hon. J. Rodney Sir H. Clinton Hon. E. J. Eliot Hon. J. Eliot R. P. Carew, esq. G. Smith, esq. C. J. Powlett, esq. J. Gordon, jun. esq. Sir J. Morhead, bart. R. Wilbraham, esq. Sir G. Elliot, bart. Sir S. Lubington, bart. L. Bearcroft, esq. Viscount Garlies J. Macpherson, esq. William Smith, esq. Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart. J. Pardon, esq. T. Wallace, esq. Jeremiah Cratchley, esq. Hon. W. W. Pole R. Wood, esq. Sir F. Balfour, bart. R. Glover, esq. J. Stephenson, esq. M. Montagu, esq. Hon. J. Stuart, esq. H. Munching, esq. W. Praed, esq. W. Mills, esq. Viscount Valentia Philip R. Bingley, esq. Marquis of Linton Hon. W. Elliot D. Howell, esq. C. Hawkins Viscount Fielding C. Rainsford, esq. Sir W. Young, bart. T. Calvert, esq. Sir J. Cail, bart. P. Orchard, esq. Sir H. Fletcher, bart. H. Senhouse, esq. C. Curwen, esq. W. Braddy, esq. J. Ankrum, esq. J. B. Garforth, esq. Lord G. Cavendish E. M. Mundy, esq. Lord G. H. A. Cavendish E. Coke, esq. J. Rolle, esq. J. P. Ballard, esq. J. Baring, esq. J. Buller, esq. W. P. Powlett, esq. F. B. Yarde, esq. Alan Gardner, esq. Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. J. St. Leger, esq. R. Ladbroke, esq. J. Cleveland, esq. W. Devaynes, esq. Earl of Carhampton P. Metcalf, esq. Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge G. Templer, esq. Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Hon. Lord John Russell R. Mackreth, esq. L. Palke, esq. LL.D. E. Ballard, esq. Right Hon. J. C. Villiers J. Mitford, esq. Sir G. Beaumont Sir J. Duntze, bart. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder F. J. Browne, esq. W. M. Pitt, esq. Ben. Lester, esq. M. A. Taylor, esq. F. Fane, esq. Hon. C. Ashley	7 48 450 70 130 216 200 600 1000 20 60 24 26 36 36 38 19 59 26 30 140 100 107 130 63 60 42 24 6 50 650 165 655 1200 34 104 182 250 104 350 110 200 20 100 24 96 200	Burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant householders	Mayor and Bailiffs	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Bedford and Lord St. John Duke of Bedford Lord Craven, partially Government	Huntingdon	J. Calvert, esq. N. Dimdale, esq. Earl Ludlow L. Browne, esq. J. W. Payne, esq. H. Speed, esq. F. Honeywood, esq. Sir E. Kitchin, bart. G. Gipps, esq. Sir J. Honeywood, bart. G. Belf, esq. N. Smith, esq. C. Taylor, esq. M. Bloxam, esq. G. Crawford, esq. R. Hopkins, esq. T. Stanley, esq. J. Blackburne, esq. Sir G. Warren, K.B. J. Dent, esq. T. P. Leigh, esq. T. Brooke, esq. J. Coles, esq. O. Bridgeman, esq. Sir John Aubrey, bart. P. A. Curzon, esq. B. Tarleton, esq. E. Gascoyne, esq. Sir H. Hoghton, bart. Sir W. Horton, bart. W. Pochin, esq. P. A. Curzon, esq. T. B. Parkyn, esq. S. Smith, esq. C. A. Pelham, esq. Sir J. Thorold, bart. J. F. Cawthorne, esq. Right Hon. R. Hobart Sir P. Burrell, bart. T. Fyfe, esq. J. Harrison, esq. D. North, esq. Sir G. Howard, K.B. Earl Caryfort Philip Yorke, esq. G. Sutton, esq. W. Mainwaring, esq. G. Byng, esq. W. Curtis, esq. B. Watton, esq. Sir Watkin Lewis, kn. J. Sawbridge, esq. Right Hon. C. J. Fox Lord Hood R. Salisbury J. Rooke, esq. C. Bragge, esq.	200	Inhabitants being freemen	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Baron Dimdale, partially Duke of Manchester and Earl of Sandwich Earl of Sandwich Duke of Dorset, partially Independent Admiralty Ditto 13 Eliz. Ordinance and Admiralty Earl of Derby, partially Freemen Mayor and Bailiff Steward and Bailiff 1 Eliz. T. P. Leigh, esq. Sir H. Bridgeman and the Rev. Mr. Coles F. Lister and A. Curzon 23 Edw. I. Independent Earl of Derby, partially Duke of Rutland, ditto Independent Independent Independent 49 Hen. III. Duke of Ancaster 23 Edw. I. C. A. Pelham, esq. Ditto Earl of Exeter 2 Edw. IV. Duke of Rutland and Lord Browlow Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent High Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Independent Duke of Beaufort and Sir Charles Morgan Duke of Beaufort Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent Mayor Ditto Lord Walpole Ditto Independent Ditto 1 Edw. VI. D. of Grafton & L. Petre 5 P. and M. Countess of Suffolk, and Earl of Oxford Earl Spencer, and Earl of Northampton Independent Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Earl of Northampton, partially Ditto 1 Edw. VI. Duke of Bridgewater 23 P. & M. Earl Fitzwilliam Duke of Northumberland, partially Independent Sheriff 23 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 1 Q. Mary Earl of Carlisle Mayor and 4 Bailiffs Hen. VIII. Earl of Lichborne and Lord Delaval Duke of Portland, and Duke of Newcastle Independent Sheriffs 28 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 9 Edw. II. Duke of Newcastle Mayor 29 Car. II. Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle Duke of Marlborough, partially Independent V. Chanc. & heads of Cois Jac. I. Independent Mayor and Bailiffs 23 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Abingdon Mayor 30 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough Ditto 1 Mary Earl of Guilford Earl of Caenborough and Earl of Exeter Independent Mayor 23 Edw. I. William Pulteney, esq. partially Thomas Whitmore, esq. partially Ditto 12 Edw. IV. Lord Clive, partially Ditto Sir H. Bridgeman, bart. and C. Forrester, esq. Ditto 17 Eliz. Lord Clive Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Coalition Mayor Ditto Marquis of Bath and Earl Camden Ditto C. Tudway, esq. partially	
Canterbury City	Marquis of Titchfield Right Hon. James Grenville G. Nugent, esq. Sir Alexander Hood Earl of Wycombe Sir John Jervis, K.B. Scrope Bernard, esq. Gerard Lake, esq. William Drake, esq. LL.D. W. Drake, jun. esq. LL.D. J. B. Church, esq. Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway T. Williams, esq. W. L. Antonio, esq. Charles Yorke, esq. James W. Adams, esq. A. Manners, esq. Hon. Edward Finch Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of Euston John Grewe, esq. Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. T. Grosvenor, esq. Viscount Belgrave Sir W. Lemon, bart. F. Gregor, esq. Hon. J. Rodney Sir H. Clinton Hon. E. J. Eliot Hon. J. Eliot R. P. Carew, esq. G. Smith, esq. C. J. Powlett, esq. J. Gordon, jun. esq. Sir J. Morhead, bart. R. Wilbraham, esq. Sir G. Elliot, bart. Sir S. Lubington, bart. L. Bearcroft, esq. Viscount Garlies J. Macpherson, esq. William Smith, esq. Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart. J. Pardon, esq. T. Wallace, esq. Jeremiah Cratchley, esq. Hon. W. W. Pole R. Wood, esq. Sir F. Balfour, bart. R. Glover, esq. J. Stephenson, esq. M. Montagu, esq. Hon. J. Stuart, esq. H. Munching, esq. W. Praed, esq. W. Mills, esq. Viscount Valentia Philip R. Bingley, esq. Marquis of Linton Hon. W. Elliot D. Howell, esq. C. Hawkins Viscount Fielding C. Rainsford, esq. Sir W. Young, bart. T. Calvert, esq. Sir J. Cail, bart. P. Orchard, esq. Sir H. Fletcher, bart. H. Senhouse, esq. C. Curwen, esq. W. Braddy, esq. J. Ankrum, esq. J. B. Garforth, esq. Lord G. Cavendish E. M. Mundy, esq. Lord G. H. A. Cavendish E. Coke, esq. J. Rolle, esq. J. P. Ballard, esq. J. Baring, esq. J. Buller, esq. W. P. Powlett, esq. F. B. Yarde, esq. Alan Gardner, esq. Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. J. St. Leger, esq. R. Ladbroke, esq. J. Cleveland, esq. W. Devaynes, esq. Earl of Carhampton P. Metcalf, esq. Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge G. Templer, esq. Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Hon. Lord John Russell R. Mackreth, esq. L. Palke, esq. LL.D. E. Ballard, esq. Right Hon. J. C. Villiers J. Mitford, esq. Sir G. Beaumont Sir J. Duntze, bart. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder F. J. Browne, esq. W. M. Pitt, esq. Ben. Lester, esq. M. A. Taylor, esq. F. Fane, esq. Hon. C. Ashley	1000	Freemen	Sheriff	23 Edw. I.	Baron Dimdale, partially Duke of Manchester and Earl of Sandwich Earl of Sandwich Duke of Dorset, partially Independent Admiralty Ditto 13 Eliz. Ordinance and Admiralty Earl of Derby, partially Freemen Mayor and Bailiff Steward and Bailiff 1 Eliz. T. P. Leigh, esq. Sir H. Bridgeman and the Rev. Mr. Coles F. Lister and A. Curzon 23 Edw. I. Independent Earl of Derby, partially Duke of Rutland, ditto Independent Independent Independent 49 Hen. III. Duke of Ancaster 23 Edw. I. C. A. Pelham, esq. Ditto Earl of Exeter 2 Edw. IV. Duke of Rutland and Lord Browlow Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent High Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Independent Duke of Beaufort and Sir Charles Morgan Duke of Beaufort Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Independent Mayor Ditto Lord Walpole Ditto Independent Ditto 1 Edw. VI. D. of Grafton & L. Petre 5 P. and M. Countess of Suffolk, and Earl of Oxford Earl Spencer, and Earl of Northampton Independent Bailiff 1 Edw. VI. Earl of Northampton, partially Ditto 1 Edw. VI. Duke of Bridgewater 23 P. & M. Earl Fitzwilliam Duke of Northumberland, partially Independent Sheriff 23 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 1 Q. Mary Earl of Carlisle Mayor and 4 Bailiffs Hen. VIII. Earl of Lichborne and Lord Delaval Duke of Portland, and Duke of Newcastle Independent Sheriffs 28 Edw. I. Independent Bailiffs 9 Edw. II. Duke of Newcastle Mayor 29 Car. II. Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle Duke of Marlborough, partially Independent V. Chanc. & heads of Cois Jac. I. Independent Mayor and Bailiffs 23 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Abingdon Mayor 30 Edw. I. Duke of Marlborough Ditto 1 Mary Earl of Guilford Earl of Caenborough and Earl of Exeter Independent Mayor 23 Edw. I. William Pulteney, esq. partially Thomas Whitmore, esq. partially Ditto 12 Edw. IV. Lord Clive, partially Ditto Sir H. Bridgeman, bart. and C. Forrester, esq. Ditto 17 Eliz. Lord Clive Independent Sheriffs 23 Edw. I. Coalition Mayor Ditto Marquis of Bath and Earl Camden Ditto C. Tudway, esq. partially								
Canterbury City	Marquis of Titchfield Right Hon. James Grenville G. Nugent, esq. Sir Alexander Hood Earl of Wycombe Sir John Jervis, K.B. Scrope Bernard, esq. Gerard Lake, esq. William Drake, esq. LL.D. W. Drake, jun. esq. LL.D. J. B. Church, esq. Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway T. Williams, esq. W. L. Antonio, esq. Charles Yorke, esq. James W. Adams, esq. A. Manners, esq. Hon. Edward Finch Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of Euston John Grewe, esq. Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. T. Grosvenor, esq. Viscount Belgrave Sir W. Lemon, bart. F. Gregor, esq. Hon. J. Rodney Sir H. Clinton Hon. E. J. Eliot Hon. J. Eliot R. P. Carew, esq. G. Smith, esq. C. J. Powlett, esq. J. Gordon, jun. esq. Sir J. Morhead, bart. R. Wilbraham, esq. Sir G. Elliot, bart. Sir S. Lubington, bart. L. Bearcroft, esq. Viscount Garlies J. Macpherson, esq. William Smith, esq. Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart. J. Pardon, esq. T. Wallace, esq. Jeremiah Cratchley, esq. Hon. W. W. Pole R. Wood, esq. Sir F. Balfour, bart. R. Glover, esq. J. Stephenson, esq. M. Montagu, esq. Hon. J. Stuart, esq. H. Munching, esq. W. Praed, esq. W. Mills, esq. Viscount Valentia Philip R. Bingley, esq. Marquis of Linton Hon. W. Elliot D. Howell, esq. C. Hawkins Viscount Fielding C. Rainsford, esq. Sir W. Young, bart. T. Calvert, esq. Sir J. Cail, bart. P. Orchard, esq. Sir H. Fletcher, bart. H. Senhouse, esq. C. Curwen, esq. W. Braddy, esq. J. Ankrum, esq. J. B. Garforth, esq. Lord G. Cavendish E. M. Mundy, esq. Lord G. H. A. Cavendish E. Coke, esq. J. Rolle, esq. J. P. Ballard, esq. J. Baring, esq. J. Buller, esq. W. P. Powlett, esq. F. B. Yarde, esq. Alan Gardner, esq. Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. J. St. Leger, esq. R. Ladbroke, esq. J. Cleveland, esq. W. Devaynes, esq. Earl of Carhampton P. Metcalf, esq. Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge G. Templer, esq. Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Hon. Lord John Russell R. Mackreth, esq. L. Palke, esq. LL.D. E. Ballard, esq. Right Hon. J. C. Villiers J. Mitford, esq. Sir G. Beaumont Sir J.													

ement of the Present Parliamentary Representation of Great Britain.

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OF ELECTION.	Ret. Officers.	First Return.	Patrons & Proprietors.	Counties, Cities, Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Voters.	RIGHT OF ELECTION.	Ret. Officers.	First Return.	Patrons and Proprietors.	Counties, Cities, Boroughs.	Representatives.	No. of Voters.	RIGHT OF ELECTION.	Ret. Officers.	First Return.	Patrons and Proprietors.
and inhabitant householders.	Mayor and Bailiffs.	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Bedford and Lord St. John	Hertford	Calvert, esq.	570	Inhabitants and resident freemen, being such at the time they were made free; and outliving freemen, not exceeding three	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Baron Dimdale, partially	WESTMORELAND	Sir M. le Fleming, bart.	100	Burgageholders	Mayor	Ditto	Earl of Lonsdale
ot and lot	Mayor	30 Edw. I.	Duke of Bedford	HUNTERDOUSHIRE	Earl Ludlow	200	Inhabitants being freemen	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Manchester and Earl of Sandwich	WILTSHIRE	Hon. W. Grimston	54	Corporation	Ditto	Ditto	Earl of Radnor, partially
ot and lot	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Government	Huntingdon	W. Payne, esq.	600	Freemen	Sheriff	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Dorset, partially	Wilton	Hon. W. H. Bouverie	24	Mayor and burgesses, receiving the sacrament	Ditto	Ditto	Earl of Pembroke
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	KENT	H. Speed, esq.	1000	Ditto	Mayor	Ditto	Admiralty	Downton	Lord Herbert	20	Burgageholders	Dep. Stew.	Ditto	Earl of Radnor
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Canterbury City	Sir J. Honeywood, bart.	630	Ditto	Ditto	Edw. VI.	Independent	Hindon	Hon. B. Bouverie	210	Inhabitant householders	Bailiff	27 Hen. VI.	W. Beckford, esq. and Sir H. G. Calthorpe
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Rochester City	G. Smith, esq.	600	Ditto	Ditto	Edw. VI.	Independent	Heytebury	Viscount Fitzwilliam	50	Burgageholders	Ditto	Ditto	Duke of Marlborough and P. W. A. Court, esq.
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Maidstone	C. Taylor, esq.	131	Mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses	Ditto	23 Eliz.	Ordinance and Admiralty	Wellbury	Earl of Barrymore	24	Burgage-tenure, in fee or for lives, or by copy of court-roll, paying burgage rent	Mayor	27 Hen. VI.	Earl of Abingdon
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Queenborough	G. Crawford, esq.	1800	Freemen	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Earl of Derby, partially	Calne	S. Edwick, esq.	24	Ancient burgesses only	Confraters	23 Edw. I.	Marquis of Lansdown
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Lancaster	R. Hopkins, esq.	36	Free burgesses	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Devizes	Joseph Jekyll, esq.	30	Mayor and feild burgesses	Mayor	Ditto	J. Sutton, esq.
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Newtown	J. Blackburne, esq.	800	Free burgesses	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Chippenham	Paul Orchard, esq.	125	Burgage-hold freedom	Bailiff	Ditto	Sir J. Fludyer, bart. and H. Dawkins, esq.
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Wigan	Sir G. Warren, K.B.	2350	Free burgesses	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Malmesbury	J. Smith, esq.	13	Freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders of the said borough, as well as Freeholders of Highworth, Cricklade Staple, Kingbridge and Malmesbury	Alderman	Ditto	Dr. Wilkins
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Cliethorpe	Sir J. Dent, esq.	600	Freeholders for life or in fee	Bailiffs	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Cricklade	J. W. Henage, esq.	1200	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Earl of Aylebury
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Liverpool	T. P. Legh, esq.	1300	Mayor, bailiffs, and freemen	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Great Bedwin	Edw. Hyde East, esq.	80	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Portreeve	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Preston	J. Cotes, esq.	1300	Inhabitants renting 10l. per annum, and freemen	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Ludgerhall	Viscount Stopford	70	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Leicester	O. Bridgman, esq.	1300	Inhabitants renting 10l. per annum, and freemen	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Old Sarum	Hon. W. A. Harbord	100	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	LINCOLNSHIRE	Sir John Aubrey, bart.	1100	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Wootton Bassett	G. Hardinge, esq.	3	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Lincoln City	P. A. Curzon, esq.	200	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Marlborough	J. Sullivan, esq.	1700	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Bolton	B. Parkyn, esq.	75	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Worcester City	Viscount Downe	14	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Grimsby	C. A. Pelham, esq.	500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Droitwich	J. T. Stanley, esq.	800	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Stamford	Sir J. Thorold, bart.	400	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Evesham	Hon. T. Bruce	14	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Grantham	J. F. Cavendish, esq.	7000	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Bewdley	Hon. E. Foley	14	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	MIDDLESSEX	Right Hon. R. Hobart	17000	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	YORKSHIRE	W. Lygon, esq.	3000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	London City	Sir P. Burrell, bart.	200	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	York City	E. Lechmere, jun. esq.	1400	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Westminster City	T. Fyde, esq.	800	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Hull	Hon. A. Foley	110	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	J. Harrison, esq.	800	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Knaresborough	Sir E. Winnington, bart.	44	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Monmouth	Sir G. Howard, K.B.	200	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Scarborough	Sir J. Rulphout, bart.	146	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	NORFOLK	Philip Yorke, esq.	75	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Rippon	T. Thompson, esq.	140	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Norwich City	G. Sutton, esq.	3000	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Heydon	Hon. G. F. Lytton	74	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Lynn Regis	W. Mainwaring, esq.	287	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Boroughbridge	H. Duncombe, esq.	64	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Yarmouth	W. Curtis, esq.	21	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Aldborough	R. S. Milnes, esq.	40	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Thetford	B. Watton, esq.	2	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Malton	S. W. M. Milner, bart.	50	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Caistor	Sir W. Watson, esq.	300	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Thirke	S. Thornton, esq.	1800	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	Sir W. Watson, esq.	900	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Beverley	Earl of Burford	200	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Peterborough City	Sir W. Watson, esq.	33	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Northallerton	Viscount Duncannon	330	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Northampton	Right Hon. C. J. Fox	84	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Pontefract	J. Hare, esq.	270	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Brackley	Lord Hood	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Richmond	Lord Mulgrave	19	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	HIGHAM FERRIS	R. Salubury	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	CINQUE PORTS	W. Laurence, esq.	1200	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	NORTHUMBERLAND	J. Rooke, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Hastings	Sir G. A. Wynn, bart.	480	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Newcastle	C. Bragg, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Dover	L. Drell, esq.	126	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Morpeth	Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.	200	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Sandwich	B. Thomson, esq.	8	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Berwick	C. Branding, esq.	600	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Hythe	Sir R. Sutton, bart.	6	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Sir J. St. Clair Erskine, bart.	1700	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	New Romney	M. Robinson, esq.	3	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Nottingham	Hon. Sir John Vaughan	112	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Rye	J. G. Knight, esq.	83	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	East Retford	Hon. C. Carpenter	700	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Winchelsea	R. M. T. Chilwell, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Newark	Lord E. C. C. Bentinck	400	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Seaford	R. M. T. Chilwell, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	OXFORDSHIRE	C. M. Pierrepont, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	WALES	Hon. W. Paget	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Oxford University	R. Smith, esq.	1000	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Anglesea	Sir R. P. Arden, Kt.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Woodstock	D. P. Coke, esq.	19	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Beaumaris	Sir H. Williams	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Banbury	Earl of Lincoln	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Brecon	Sir C. Morgan, Kt.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	RUTLANDSHIRE	J. M. Sutton, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Cardigan	C. Morgan, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Shropshire	W. Croft, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Caernarvon	Earl of Lifford	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Shrewsbury	Viscount Wenman	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Caernarvon	J. Campbell, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Bridgenorth	Marquis of Blandford	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Denbigh	Hon. G. T. Rice	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Ludlow	Sir W. Dalben, bart.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	FLINTSHIRE	J. G. Phillips, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Wenlock	F. Page, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	GLAMORGANSHIRE	L. Williams, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Bishop's Cleeve	Sir F. Button, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Lord Paget	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	SOMERSETSHIRE	A. Annesley, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Pembrokeshire	R. W. Wynne, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Bristol City	Sir H. W. Dalwood, bart.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Radnor	H. Barlow, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Bath City	Hon. Frederick North	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Radnor	Lord Kennington	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Wells City	G. N. Edwards, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Radnor	T. Jones, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney
ot and lot	Ditto	Ditto	Sir Francis Sykes, bart.	Taunton	J. H. Beecher, esq.	2500	Freeholders for life or in fee	Mayor and Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Radnor	D. Murray, esq.	1000	Freeholders or leaseholders for life or lives	Bailiff	Ditto	Lord Viscount Sydney

Hampshire	Earl of Carnarvon, esq; P. Metcalf, esq;	350	who have a right to demand, and have been refused the same	Ditto	Ditto	Earl of Mount Edgecumbe	Shropshire	J. Heathcote, esq; Sir R. Hill, bart.	400	Burgesses inhabiting the said borough or suburbs	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	William Paltency, esq; partially	Denbighshire	Lord Paget	700	Burgesses of
Hants	Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge G. Temple, esq; Right Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Hon. Lord John Russell	110	Housekeepers and Potwallers	Portreeve	28 Edw. I.	Sir George Yonge, bart.	Shrewbury	J. Kynaston, esq; W. Pultney, esq; J. Hill, esq;	700	Burgesses and freemen	Bailiffs	Ditto	Thomas Whitmore, esq; partially	Flintshire	R. W. Wynne, esq; R. Middleton, jun. esq; Sir R. Moyleton, bart.	500	Burgesses of
Hereford	R. Mackreth, esq; I. Palks, esq; L. D.	200	Freeholders of the said borough only, and of Half-acre and Half-acre lands, within the borough, and subject to borough rent	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Bedford	Bridgenorth	J. Whitmore, esq; J. H. Browne, esq; Lord Clive	500	Resident common burgesses, as well as the 12 and 25	Ditto	23 Edw. IV.	Lord Clive, partially	Glamorganshire	T. Wyndham, esq; Viscount Mountbarr	1000	Burgesses of
Hertford	J. B. Hard, esq; Right Hon. J. C. Villiers	100	Freemen	Mayor	Ditto	Treasury and Admiralty	Ludlow	R. P. Knight, esq; Sir H. Bridgeman, bart.	100	Burgesses	Bailiffs	Ditto	Sir H. Bridgeman, bart. and C. Freyler, esq;	Merionethshire	K. W. Vaughan, esq; W. Owen, esq;	80	Burgesses of
Herts	J. Miford, esq; Sir G. Beaumont	24	Burgage-tenure	Portreeve	27 Eliz.	Earl of Beverley	Wenlock	C. Forrester, esq; H. Strachey, esq;	50	Bailiffs and resident burgesses	Ditto	27 Eliz.	Lord Clive	Montgomeryshire	W. Keene, esq;	500	Mayor and
Hildesheim	Sir J. Duntze, bart. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder	65	Corporation	Mayor	18 Jac. I.	Lord Harrowby and Sir John Duntze	Bishop's Cleeve	Sir J. Trevelyan, bart. H. Shipley, esq;	6000	Freeholders and free burgesses	Sheriffs	23 Edw. I.	Coalition	Pembrokeshire	H. Barlow, esq;	500	Freeholders
Hilf	F. J. Brown, esq; W. M. Pitt, esq;	200	Out-burgesses as well as in-burgesses	Sheriff	14 Edw. III.	B. Lester, esq; & Mr. Jeffery	Bristol City	Marquis of Worcester Lord Sheffield	32	Corporation	Mayor	Ditto	Marquis of Bath and Earl Camden	Radnorshire	T. Johns, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	W. M. Pitt, esq; W. M. Pitt, esq;	200	Inhabitants paying to church and poor for personal estates, and those who pay to church and poor for real estates, though not inhabitants	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Earl of Shaftesbury and Earl of Dorchester	Bath City	Viscount Weymouth C. Tudway, esq; H. B. Portman, esq;	500	Mayor, masters, burgesses, and freemen by birth, servitude, or marriage	Ditto	Ditto	C. Tudway, esq; partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Fene, esq; M. A. Aldley	31	Mayor, capital burgesses, and freemen	Ditto	Ditto	Earl of Westmoreland	Wells City	A. Popham, esq; Sir B. Hammet, Kt.	450	Inhabitant potwallers	Ditto	Ditto	Sir B. Hammet	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Hon. H. Fane	320	Mayor, aldermen, capital-burgesses, being inhabitants, and freemen within the borough	Ditto	14 Edw. II.	W. Pultney, esq;	Taunton	Hon. V. Paulet	248	Inhabitants in the division commonly called the borough	Ditto	Ditto	Earl Paulet	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	R. B. Johnstone, esq; A. Stuart, esq;	160	Inhabitant housekeepers, paying foot and ot	Bailiffs	23 Edw. I.	C. Sturt, esq; partially	Bridgewater	J. Langton, esq; J. F. Luttrell, esq;	160	Parishioners of Minchhead and Dunbar, being housekeepers	Confidables	23 Edw. I.	W. Troward	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Sir J. Johnstone, bart. C. Sturt, esq;	231	Scot and lot	Mayor	Ditto	Sir J. Call, bart.	Minchhead	Viscount Parker J. Harcourt, esq;	135	Corporation and inhabitants	Sub-Bailiffs	23 Edw. I.	W. C. Molyneux and Lord Chesham	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Warton, esq; C. Duncombe, jun. esq;	150	Mayor, magistrates paying foot and lot, and freeholders of one year standing	Ditto	30 Edw. I.	J. Calcraft, esq;	Ilchester	S. Long, esq; Lord Muncaster	9	Bailiffs, commonalty, stewards, and inhabitants	Ditto	Ditto	Marquis of Stafford, and Lord Bagot	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	W. Grant, esq; Lord Robert Spencer	44	Persons settled in fee, possession, or reversion, tenants for life or lives, and tenants for years, determinable on any life or lives, paying foot and lot	Ditto	14 Eliz.	H. Banks and J. Bond, esq;	Milborne Port	R. Johnson, esq; Earl Gower	600	Bailiffs, magistrates, freeholders, burgageholders and enrolled freemen, paying foot and lot	Sheriff and Bailiffs	33 Edw. I.	Highest Bidder	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Bond, jun. esq; H. Banks, esq;	1200	Corporation and freemen	Ditto	31 Car. I.	Independent	Stafford	Sir E. Littleton, bart. T. Gilbert, esq;	400	Mayor, aldermen, and resident burgesses	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Highest Bidder	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	R. Burdon, esq; K. Milbank, esq;	195	Freemen by birth, marriage, or servitude	Bailiffs	2 Edw. III.	Mr. Strutt and Mr. Western	Newcastle	Hon. F. Monckton R. B. Sheridan, esq;	500	Freemen residing in the borough	Ditto	27 Edw. III.	Marquis of Stafford	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Tempell, esq; W. H. Lambton, esq;	38	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, being residents	Mayor	13 Edw. III.	J. Robinson, esq;	Tamworth	W. Egerton, esq; J. Courtenay, esq;	643	Bailiffs, portmen, common council, and freemen at large	Bailiffs	Ditto	Sir J. Vaneck and Mr. Barne	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	T. B. Brampton, esq; Bullock, esq;	1430	Corporation and free burgesses	Ditto	23 Edw. I.	Highest Bidder	Ipswich	Sir J. Rous, bart. Sir C. T. Bunbury, bart.	14	Inhabitant freemen	Ditto	Ditto	Earl of Hertford	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	H. Strutt, esq; C. C. Western, esq;	3000	Inhabitants and freemen	Sheriffs	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Berkeley	Dunwich	C. A. Crickitt, esq; Sir J. H. D'Oyley, bart.	35	Bailiffs, burgesses, and freemen	Bailiffs	13 Eliz.	T. C. Crepigny	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	R. Robinson, esq; Right Hon. T. Orde	516	Inhabitant householders	Steward	22 Eliz.	Earl Bathurst	Orford	M. Barne, esq; Sir J. Vaneck, bart.	795	Sons of freemen, born after their fathers were free, servitude or redemption	Mayor	1 Eliz.	T. C. Crepigny	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	R. Thornton, esq; Sir G. Jackson, bart.	500	Magistrates and inhabitants paying foot and lot	Bailiffs	7 Jac. I.	Independent	Albrough	Viscount Beauchamp Hon. W. S. Conway	200	Corporation, free burgesses, and inhabitants	Bailiff	13 Eliz.	Marquis Cornwallis	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Hon. G. C. Berkeley	60	Corporation	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Treasury	Sudbury	Lord Grey	37	Corporation	Alderman	4 Jac. I.	Duke of Grafton	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	T. Mallet, esq; J. Webb, esq;	600	Outliving and inhabitant burgesses, and other inhabitants, paying foot and lot	Mayor and Bailiffs	Ditto	Duchess of Chandos and Henry Penton, esq;	Eye	Hon. T. Grenville	1900	Inhabitants	Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Independent	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Lord Anker, esq; R. Preston, esq;	120	Corporation	Mayor	Ditto	Sir J. Carter	St Edmundsbury	C. C. Crepigny, esq; J. C. Hippeley, esq;	9	Burgageholders	Not	23 Edw. I.	Sir R. Clayton	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	W. Dowdell, esq; J. Martin, esq;	16	Corporation	Ditto	Ditto	J. C. Jervoise and Rev. L. T. Holmes	Southwark	Peter Bathurst, esq; Hon. W. Cornwallis	120	Freeholders	Bailiff	Ditto	Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Somers	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Sir W. Heathcote	24	Corporation	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. L. T. Holmes	Bletchingley	Hon. J. Somers Cocks J. S. Youke, esq;	20	Resident freemen and freeholders	Mayor	Ditto	Lords Onslow and Grantley	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	H. Penton, esq; R. Gamon, esq;	32	Mayor and burgesses possessing borough lands	Ditto	27 Eliz.	Sir John Barrington, Sir R. Worsley, Rev. L. T. Holmes	Reigate	J. Nebit, esq; W. Currie, esq;	29	Freeholders and inhabitants	Confidables	29 Hen. VI.	R. Ladbrooke and W. Currie esq;	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Amyatt, esq; Sir H. Martin, bart.	154	Freeholders of land, ancient dwelling-houses, or chambers, or such as are built upon ancient foundations	Ditto	35 Edw. I.	W. Jelliffe, esq;	Guildford	Right Hon. W. G. Hamilton J. C. Satterthwaite, esq;	79	Inhabitant freeholders	Bailiff	27 Eliz.	Earl of Lonsdale	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Sir H. Featherstonhaugh	161	Scot and lot	Bailiff	1 Eliz.	Highest Bidder	Gatton	Right Hon. T. Pelham C. Lenox, esq;	25	Edw. of inheritance, or for life, in burgagehouses or lands	Steward and Bailiff	4 Edw. II.	Earl of Egremont	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Hon. T. Erskine	24	Corporation	Mayor	13 Eliz.	Lord Malmshury and G. Refs, esq;	Haslemere	Lord W. Gordon James Bailie, esq;	240	Burgageholder	Confidables	23 Edw. I.	Lord Pelham, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Sir J. F. Leicester, bart.	70	Freeholders in right of themselves or wives, not put in fee; and 8 Will.	Ditto	Ditto	Sir H. Bartard, bart.	Horsham	Right Hon. P. C. Wyndham Hon. C. W. Wyndham	1200	Freeholders of Bramber, and others, who have a right by custom or usage	Ditto	Ditto	Independent	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. C. Jervoise, esq; Viscount Palmerston	24	Bailiff and select number of burgesses only	Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Earl of Portsmouth and J. Tremonger, esq;	Midhurst	Hon. H. Pelham T. Kemp, esq;	36	Burgage-tenure	Confidables	Ditto	Duke of Rutland and Sir H. G. Calthorpe, bart.	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Viscount Melbourne	32	Mayor and burgesses possessing borough lands	Ditto	Ditto	Duke of Norfolk	Lewes	Sir H. G. Calthorpe, bart. J. Aldridge, esq;	100	Confidables and inhabitant householders	Ditto	4 Edw. II.	Duke of Dorset	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Barrington, esq; Rt Hon. Sir R. Worsley, bart.	161	Scot and lot	Bailiff	1 Eliz.	Highest Bidder	New Shoreham	Sir H. G. Calthorpe, bart. T. Coxhead, esq;	26	Burgageholders	Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	W. Jelliffe, esq; Right Hon. W. Ellis	161	Scot and lot	Bailiff	1 Eliz.	Highest Bidder	Bramber	Hon. H. Pelham T. Kemp, esq;	190	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Cator, esq; J. Scott, esq;	24	Corporation	Mayor	13 Eliz.	Lord Malmshury and G. Refs, esq;	Arundel	Sir H. G. Calthorpe, bart. J. Aldridge, esq;	500	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	H. Sloane, esq; G. Rofs, esq;	30	Mayor and Burgesses	Ditto	27 Eliz.	Sir H. Bartard, bart.	Warwick	Sir R. Lawley, bart. Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh, bt.	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	N. B. Hatched, esq; Viscount Middleton	70	Freeholders in right of themselves or wives, not put in fee; and 8 Will.	Ditto	Ditto	Earl of Portsmouth and J. Tremonger, esq;	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Hon. J. T. Townshend	24	Bailiff and select number of burgesses only	Bailiff	23 Edw. I.	Earl of Portsmouth and J. Tremonger, esq;	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	B. Leithenier, esq; W. Fellows, esq;	32	Mayor and burgesses possessing borough lands	Ditto	Ditto	Duke of Norfolk	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Right Hon. T. Harley	1200	Freemen	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Sir George Cornwall, bart.	600	Bailiffs, capital burgesses, and inhabitants	Bailiffs	Ditto	Duke of Norfolk	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Seadmore, esq; J. Walsby, esq;	45	Inhabitants of ancient vote houses of 20s. being 40 days resident, and owners of such houses, being residents at the time of election	Confidables	Ditto	Margaret of Bath	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Hunter, esq; R. Beckford, esq;	326	Mayor, aldermen, freemen, and householders	Mayor	35 Edw. I.	Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Spencer	Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Sir J. Scott, Kt. Lord C. Thynne						Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	W. Plumer, esq; W. Baker, esq;						Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	Hon. R. Bingham						Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of
Hilf	J. Calver, jun. esq;						Coventry	Lord Arden Hon. G. Villiers	2400	Scot and lot	Mayor	23 Edw. I.	Duke of Norfolk, partially	Radnor	D. Murray, esq;	1000	Burgesses of

SCOTLAND

Counties	Representatives	Voters	Boroughs
Aberdeenshire	J. Ferguson, esq;	158	Edinburgh City
Argyleshire	Lord F. Campbell	43	Dingwall, Dornoch
Ayrshire	Sir A. Fergusson, bt.	220	Kirkwall, and T.
Banffshire	Sir J. Grant, bart.	108	Forres, Inverness
Berwickshire	P. Home, esq;	150	Forres, and Forres
Cathnessshire	Sir J. Sinclair, bart.	22	Elgin, Banff, Ca
Cromartyshire	D. Davidson, esq;	6	Forres, and Forres
Dumfriesshire	Sir A. Edmonstone, bart.	65	Aberdeen, Montro
Dumfrieshire	Sir R. Lawrie, bart.	49	Edinburgh, Montro
Edinburghshire	R. Dundas, esq;	60	Edinburgh, Montro
Elginshire	L. A. Grant, esq;	77	Perth, Dundee, St.
Fifehire	W. Wemyss, esq;	188	Cupar, and Forke
Forfarshire	D. Scott, esq;	92	Craik, Kiltrenny
Gloucestershire	J. Hamilton, esq;	70	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Invernesshire	N. Macleod, esq;	102	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Kincardineshire	R. Barclay, esq;	55	Kinghorn, Dyfart
Kinrosshire	G. Graham, esq;	23	die and Bruntal
Kirkcubright Stewartry	A. Stewart, esq;	155	Stirling, Inverkeith
Lincolnshire	Sir J. Stewart Denham, bt.	148	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Linlithgowshire	Hon. J. Hope	62	Queensferry
Orkney and Zelandshire	J. Balfour, esq;	40	Edinburgh, Glasgow
Perthshire	W. Montgomery, esq;	37	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Perthshire	Hon. J. Murray	145	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Renfrewshire	J. S. Stuart, esq;	128	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Rosshire	W. Adam, esq;	81	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Roxburghshire	Sir G. Douglas, bart.	82	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Selkirkshire	M. Pringle, esq;	40	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Stirlingshire	Sir T. Dundas	59	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Sutherlandshire	J. Grant, esq;	35	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Wigtownshire	A. M'Dowall, esq;	53	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Wigtownshire	Earl of Argyll	12	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Wigtownshire	Earl of Argyll	16	Forfar, Kiltrenny
Wigtownshire	Earl of Argyll	20	Forfar, Kiltrenny

STATEMENT

To show the Unequal Representation of the People, it may be observed, that the Year 1428, by Estimation, 1250,000 Voters in England and Wales, who were reduced to 214,000 voters, and Freeholders of Forty Shillings per annum, by 8th Vith. of which last Number,

130,000 returned	92 Members for 52 Counties in England and Wales
43,000 ditto	52 ditto for 23 Cities and two Universities.
41,000 ditto	369 ditto for 129 Towns and Boroughs.
214,000 ditto	513 ditto for England and Wales.
6,000 ditto	45 ditto for Scotland.

220,000 de. in all, 518 ditto for Great Britain; whereof 56 English Members (Part of 513) are retained by Places where a Majority may consist of 36 and 254 ditto (which are a Majority of the whole House of English and Welsh representatives for above Five Millions of People) are returned by Places where a majority consist of 523 Voters.

Again. Of the first Quarterly Poll Tax of 14 of William and Mary, anno Middlesex paid 97,022, 511 and returns but 8 Members. Cornwall ditto 9,673, 19, 10 and returns 44 ditto.

The rest of England ditto 49,983, 7, 32 52

Yet, by this Rule of the Poll Tax, the Proportion of Middlesex, for returning Representatives, should extend to rather more than something less

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THE
C A S E

OF
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq; Petitioner,

K
AGAINST
JAMES SCOT, Esq; Sitting-Member for the District of Aberdeen in North Britain.

THIS District consists of Five Towns, who, by the Act of Union are empowered to send One Member to the Parliament of Great Britain: Each Town is to send a Commissioner to the Town where the Election is to be, which Commissioners are to be chose, as Commissioners for Parliament, had been before the Union, and the Majority of these Five Commissioners are to determine the Election.

Every Royal Burrough is governed by a Magistracy and Town-Council, whom they elect annually, the Magistracy and Town Council of the former Year having the Right of choosing their Successors, and the Majority of Voices has always determined that Choice; And it is in this Magistracy, that the Power of sending a Commissioner to elect the Member is lodged.

The Sitting Member, who is Provost of one of these Towns, procur'd himself to be elected their Commissioner to Meet with the other Commissioners for this District, which Meeting was to be held this Time at his Town, by Virtue whereof he was President of the Commissioners, and having set himself up Candidate at the Election, had no reason to doubt of being the returned Member, the Act of Union appointing the Town-Clerk, where the Commissioners meet, to be the Returning Officer.

But notwithstanding so many Different Powers were thus joined in his own Person without some plausible Preterce to excuse them, however well inclined his own Town-Clerk might be toward him, he found he should never be able to gain a Majority of the Commissioners.

The Sitting Member having his own Town and another, the Petitioner having Three Towns, the only Remedy left, was, to torment such a Division in One of the Three Towns, which might give him an Opportunity (tho' unwarrantably) to determine in his own favour.

The Provost at that time in One of the Three Towns, was likewise Bailiff of the Sitting-Member's Town, and always residing there, never having appeared in his Office of Provost during that whole Year, till the last Day of it, when a New Council and Provost were to be chose, upon which Choice depended the Election of the Commissioner, who was to meet with the other Commissioners.

Accordingly, some Days before the Election of a Provost and Town-Council, the said Provost (*Alexander Arbuthnot*) came over from the Sitting-Member's Town to exercise his Authority, in order to procure such a Town Council to be chose, as would elect him Commissioner, to meet with the Commissioners for the other Towns, but finding he had little Interest with the Old Town-Council, he procur'd, by *Bribery and Corruption*, Four of the said Old Council to elect a Magistracy and Council against a Majority of Nine, who elected a Magistracy and Council in a legal manner; and which last is the *Ruling Magistracy* of that Town at this Time; the other never pretending to do more than to chuse the said *Alexander Arbuthnot*, their Commissioner, which was all he aim'd at, in order to give him a pretended Right of appearing at the Election, and the Sitting-Member an Opportunity of using that to his own Advantage; but the unfair Practice in relation to the said *Bribery* soon shew'd itself, the said *Alexander Arbuthnot* having, by *Contract*, oblig'd the said *Four Brib'd Members* under the Penalty of 50 l. each, to Vote as the said *Alexander Arbuthnot* should direct them, in Consideration whereof, he bound himself to give them 50 l. but finding the Election not to answer his Expectation, tho' they had perform'd their Part of the *Contract*, he fail'd in his, and refus'd to pay them their 50 l. this Fraudulent *Contract* was deposited in the Hands of Mr. *James Arbuthnot*, the *Presbyterian Minister* of that Town, who in promoting this Pious Work had us'd his best Endeavours, and to prevent Scruple of Conscience advanc'd Texts of Scripture to prove *Bribery* Lawful: The said Minister is now Prosecuted by One of the said *Four Brib'd Members*, and Decreed to produce the said *Contract*.

The Legal Council of that Town elected by the Nine, chose *William Shephard* their Commissioner, who appearing at the Election with the other Commissioners, and producing the *Sheriff's Precept*, directed to the said Town to choose their Commissioner; as also the Oath of *Abjuration*, Sign'd by the said Town-Council before they proceeded to the Choice, was notwithstanding rejected by the Sitting Member, who in a most *Arbitrary* and *Presumptuous* manner took upon him to discharge his Clerk from Reading the said *Commission*, or Marking it in the Minutes; and so far over-aw'd the Clerk, that contrary to his Oath of *Fidelity*, and an express Act of Parliament, whereby he was Bound to have given Instruments and Protestations upon the Proceedings, under the Pain of Forfeiting his Office, and being punish'd in his Personal Goods, he refus'd such Protestations: And the Sitting Member taking upon himself the Power of Determining as *Sovereign Judge* the Right of the Commissioner, accepted the said *Alexander Arbuthnot* in his own Favour: A Practice not warranted by Law, the *PRÆSES* of the Meeting in case of Equality, having only a Casting Vote; but not a Power to Judge the Right of the Electors as in this Case.

Mr. *Shephard*, the Legal Commissioner from that Town, *Protested* against these Proceedings; And the other *Two Commissioners* who voted with him for the Petitioner, join'd in the said Protest.

The Petitioner having, as it plainly appears, *Three* of the said Towns, and the Sitting Member but *Two*, he ought to have been the Member Return'd to Serve in Parliament. And therefore, It is humbly hop'd this Honourable House will give a Check to such *Unwarrantable Proceedings*, the only Means of preventing the same Practices for the Future.

Object. That it does not Appear by the Town-Book, that the Magistracy and Council, who chose Mr. *Shephard*, were qualify'd by Taking the Oath of Allegiance before they proceeded to choose him, contrary to an Act of Parliament made in Scotland, Anno 1690.

Ans. The said Town-Council were all qualify'd, by Taking the Oaths at the Time of their Admission into Office; and admit, they had not, the Objection is not now receivable, because not made, and Instruments taken thereupon, at the Time of the Election, in pursuance of an express Act of Parliament pass'd in Scotland, Anno 1681.

2dly, The Act 1690. only concerns the Election of Commissioners to Parliament; and not those, who, by the Act of Union send a Commissioner to choose Them; besides the Act seems to be Temporary, and relates to the Oath of Allegiance in the Claim of Right. And the Council, who elected *Shephard*, did effectually Take the Oath of Allegiance, in the Oath of Abjuration in totidem verbis, with the Alteration only of the King and Queen's Name, and that Act is to be Civiliter interpreted, otherwise it would still be Personal to King William and Queen Mary. And as the Intent of all Laws of that Nature, is, to try the Fidelity of the Subject to the Crown, the Oath of Abjuration virtually and literally implying the said Oath of Allegiance, their having taken that at the Time of Electing their Commissioner, was certainly a Due Qualification.

Obj. That it appears by the Town-Book, that Mr. *Shephard* in the Instrument by which he is appointed Commissioner, is inserted in the Margin; and that another Person is nam'd in the Body of the Writing, Sign'd by the Town-Council, and that the Margin is only Sign'd by the Clerk.

Ans. What is inserted in the Town-Book, is no more than Minutes of the Sederunt, or an Authority, for the Clerk to draw up a Commission thereupon, And the Naming Two upon that Occasion, was only intended for the more Certainty, that either the one or the other might be sure to appear as Commissioner from that Town, which the Magistracy of the said Town had an undoubted Right to do. And tho' the Name of *Shephard* was inserted on the Margin, that was done before the Town-Council Sign'd the Book; And the Commission granted to Mr. *Shephard* alone Sign'd by the said Town-Council, and now before this Honourable House, fully proves the Truth of this Fact, and Mr. *Thompson*, who for Six and Twenty Years has been Town-Clerk there, and ever approv'd himself a Man of great Integrity in all his Actions, can declare the Truth of this whole Proceeding.

Anthony Lechmere, Esq; 37

Sitting Member for the Borough of *Bewdley*.

Salwey Winington, Esq;

PETITIONER.

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39.

KING *James* the First by Letters Patents, dated *Septemb. 12.* in the third Year of his Reign, incorporateth the Inhabitants that then were, or hereafter should be of this Borough, and that the Corporation should be called the Bailiff and Burgeses of *Bewdley*, and appoints a Bailiff and twelve Capital Burgeses for the Government of the said Borough, and other Officers, to whom he gives the sole Power of chusing Burgeses for the Assistance of the Bailiff, and many other Corporate Officers, and giveth Power to the Bailiff and Capital Burgeses to chuse those who should succeed them, and grants Power to send a Burges to Parliament.

This Charter was pretended to be surrendred by an Instrument under the Common Seal of the Corporation made in the Name of Bailiff, Recorder, and Burgeses, and the Surrender accepted and inrolled. *July 28, 1684.*

King *James* II. reciting this pretended Surrender, grants a new Charter, appointing a Bailiff and 14 Capitals, instead of a Bailiff and 12; and amongst other Privileges both Charters, grant that of electing a Burges to Parliament, but reserves to himself, and his Successors, Power to turn out any Officers of the Town at his and their Will and Pleasure. *May 4, 1685.*

Under this Charter which was on all Hands look'd upon as valid, the Government of the Corporation was peaceably administred from 1685 till *May 1707*, when upon a Trial at *Westminster* before the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, between one *Slade* and *Walter*, both which pretended to be Bailiffs, the Plaintiff *Slade* chosen by that part of the Burgeses who elected the sitting Member, and the Defendant *Walter* by those who pretend to have chosen the Petitioner, concerning the Right of their respective Elections to be Bailiff, each side during five or six hours Debate, insisted upon the Right of his Election under the Charter of *K. James* II. the Question being who had the Majority, the Defendants being sensible that the Plaintiff had the Majority, waved that Question, and alledged that the Charter was void, and any Election under it void (tho' the Defendants Counsel themselves upon the Trial had produced that Charter) because it was founded upon the pretended Surrender of the former Charter, which was untrue in regard the Corporate Name of *Bewdley* was Bailiff and Burgeses, and the Surrender was made in the Name of Bailiff, Recorder, and Burgeses, and so consequently the Surrender void, and the King deceived in his Grant; this Objection prevailed, and the Surrender being afterwards by the Court of *Queen's Bench*, upon a Nuliel Record pleaded thereto, judicially declared to be void, the subsequent Charter of *K. James* II. reciting that Surrender to be a good Surrender, was also void, and so the former Charter of *James* I. was still subsisting; but the Bailiff and Capital Burgeses under the Old Charter being all dead but one, tho' the Corporation was still subsisting, yet the Powers granted to the Corporation could not be put in Execution, because a competent number of Officers were wanting to execute the same; nor could those Officers be renew'd by any Charter the Corporation had, the Charter requiring a Bailiff, and 6 or 7 Capital Burgeses without a Bailiff at least to execute those Powers.

In these confused Circumstances, the Recorder and major part of the Capital Burgeses under the new Charter, and other Burgeses and Inhabitants, in all about 300, did petition her Majesty for such Charter of Restauration of their ancient Rights, as it is commonly call'd, as her Majesty in her Royal Wisdom should think fit, tho' in truth that which was desired, and what was granted, was only a new Nomination of Officers, as was done by *K. James* I. in the old Charter, and could not be done again but by the Queen for the above Reasons. *Nov. 20, 1707.*

Another Petition was deliver'd to her Majesty to oppose any new Charter, both Petitions were refer'd to the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, who, after two solemn Hearings of Council on both sides, after having perus'd the Town-Books, heard several Affidavits read, and examin'd into the number, and value of the *Nov. 28, 1708*

Petitioners on both sides, both for and against such new Charter, reported that they conceiv'd it expedient, a new Charter should be granted; and accordingly her Majesty was pleas'd to give Directions for a Charter of Restauration of the Rights and Privileges of the said Borough granted by K. James I. and a new nomination of Officers to the Offices vacant by the Death of the Officers under the old Charter.

March 6, 1707. Notice of her Majesty's Pleasure was sent to both sides by Letters from the two Secretaries of State, requiring each Party to bring to one of the Secretaries of State a List of 13 Persons Inhabitants, whom they should think fit to be inserted in such Charter, to be the first Bailiff, and 12 Capital Burgeses.

March 16. A Petition against granting any such Charter was presented to her Majesty, who thereupon appointed to hear the Matter in Council.

March 26. Both sides were heard accordingly before her Majesty in Council, there being besides her Majesty 27 of the Privy Council present; and it was then order'd *Nemine Contradicente*, such new Charter should pass, as was reported by the Lord Chancellor, and Chief Justice.

March 29, 1707. A Letter was sent from both Secretaries of State to Mr. *Winnington* to acquaint him therewith; and that if he thought fit, he might bring to one of their Offices a List of 13 proper Persons, to be the first Bailiff and Capital Burgeses; after several delays obtain'd by Mr. *Winnington*, on pretence of writing to the Corporation, he at last thought not fit to give in any List; whereupon a List being given in by the Petitioners for the Charter, on the 10th of April 1708. her Majesty was pleas'd to grant a Warrant for passing a Charter to restore and confirm to the Borough their ancient Privileges, Liberties, &c. granted by the Charter of K. James I. and to insert therein the Names of the Bailiff, and 12 Capital Burgeses inserted in the List thereto annexed, being the same List given in by the Petitioners for the Charter.

Mr. *Winnington* having enter'd Caveats, both at the Solicitor-General, and the Privy-Seal, April 14. the Solicitor-General having heard Council on both sides for above 4 hours thought fit to sign the Bill. Her Majesty having sign'd it the 15th, it was transmitted to the Privy-Seal, and on the 20th the Lord Privy-Seal, by the Approbation of Justice *Tracy* whom he had call'd to his Assistance; having heard Council for above 4 hours, pass'd it, and some few Days after it pass'd the Great Seal; and being publickly read and proclaim'd within the Borough, was joyfully accepted by the Inhabitants.

Michaelmas, Sep. 28, 1708. Mr. *Slade*, the surviving capital Burges under the Old Charter, being the Bailiff appointed by this last Charter, officiated accordingly till the Thursday before Michaelmas following; at which time the Bailiff and Burgeses (being corporately assembled in the Guildhall) unanimously elected Mr. *James Compson* to be Bailiff.

Compson accordingly qualified himself, and entered on the Duties of his Office, and although in Michaelmas's Term following, the Court of Queen's-Bench granted an Information against him in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, in order to try the Right: At the same time they made a Rule, that *Compson* should continue Bailiff without any interruption till the Information should be tried.

To this Information *Compson* pleaded and justified himself under Her Majesty's Charter, and took Issue, that he was duly elected Bailiff: And although this Information was granted about Two Years ago, and this fair Issue offer'd by *Compson*, which must have brought the Validity of this Charter in question, yet the Prosecutor never thought fit to bring this Matter to Trial at Law, as he might have done, or so much as to join Issue thereupon.

Compson all the remainder of his Time continu'd in quiet Possession of the Office, as did also his Successor Mr. *Ward*, who was chosen Bailiff September 23. 1709. and after him Mr. *Tyndall*, the present Bailiff, chosen September 28. last. No Competitor appearing at either of their Elections, nor any other Person pretending to act publickly as Bailiff since; though now 'tis given out by the Petitioner, that one *Rock* was privately elected Bailiff for this Year, whose pretended Election (if to be look'd into) cou'd not possibly be supported by any Method of Election hitherto us'd or known to the Corporation under any of the Charters.

Mr. *Tyndall*, the present Bailiff, having received the Precept for electing a Member of Parliament, and made the usual Proclamation at the Time appointed, proceeded to Election of a Burges for Parliament, and no other Candidate appearing, the fitting Member was elected and return'd.

The Petitioners complain that this last Charter was granted Two Days after the Writs of the last Parliament were order'd, at the Instance of a Noble Lord, (purely to influence and govern the Election) that it erects a distinct and separate Body, and transfers their Rights to others: That it was granted against the Consent of the Corporation, and renders the Liberties of other Corporations precarious and dependant on the Will of the Prince, is a violation of Rights and Freedoms, contrary to *Magna Charta*, and of dangerous Consequence, &c.

When

When so heavy a Charge as this is thrown upon Her Majesty, Her Privy-Council, and all those Officers concerned in advising and passing this Charter, it must be expected it shou'd be made clear and evident beyond contradiction; and had Her Majesty of Her mere Motion, or at the Instance of a Noble Lord, without other Ceremony, granted a Charter purely to serve a Turn at an Election, or to erect one Corporation in opposition to another, and disfranchise Members, &c. there might have been some pretence of Complaint: But when the Time taken up in Passing it; the several Stops, Circumstances, Nature and Necessity of it are consider'd; as no Charter ever pass'd upon greater Reason, so perhaps none ever pass'd with so great Sanction and Solemnity.

This appointment was necessary for the executing the Precept for the Election of a Member for that Parliament; for there was no other Bailiff, as had been adjudged in the Case before, at the Instance of those who were for the Petitioners: and therefore the Case is no other than where the Bailiff dieth before, or after the Precept issued out, and a new Bailiff is chosen.

That it pass'd so near an Election for Parliament, is owing to the artificial Delays of Mr. *Winnington*, who, by Petitions, Caveats, &c. had spun out five Months in passing of it. And as to the particular Interest of the fitting Member, and the influence this Charter may have had upon his Election, it is to be consider'd, that if the Powers granted to the Corporation could have been executed under the Charter of King *James I.* without this Charter of Her Majesties co-operating, this New Charter would never have been granted.

That it was granted at the instance of a Noble Lord, and against the Inclinations of the Inhabitants of the Corporation, must appear undeniably false, from the Number of Petitioners for the New Charter, who consider'd at large are 1400; or if restrain'd to those Inhabitants only that pay to Church and Poor, then the whole Number of those under that distinction, as appears by the Books, are 286, of which 210 petition'd for the Charter, and some were Neuter.

Nor is the disproportion less in Value than Number; the 210 Petitioners for the Charter are assess'd to the Poor for Stock 1570 *l.* the other 76, had they all petition'd, are charg'd but at 410 *l.*

If ever any Charter was unexceptionable in the Nature of it, sure this must; it destroys no other Charter, it only confirms the Old one; the Words (Restore and Confirm) introduce every Clause throughout the whole Charter: It grants no New Power or Privilege, or takes away any granted before; it transfers no ones Right to another, nor disfranchises any Member; he that was a Burgess before continues so still. Of the 12 Capital Burgesses under the Old Charter, indeed none but *Slade* was left alive, and therefore the Queen by this Charter fills up the number of Capital Burgesses only, and confirms all other Burgesses and Officers whatsoever, and consequently deprives no Man of his Right, as the Petitioners set forth: It only appoints Officers, without whom they could not for the future either have a Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, Attornies, Constables, Serjeants at Mace, View of Frankpledge, nor future Burgesses of either distinction. These, and most other Corporate Acts and Powers being expressly placed in the Capital Burgesses only. 'Tis likewise insisted on, that several of the Petitioners, Burgesses under the Old Charter, have asserted their Rights by Judgments given for them, upon Informations granted against them.

An Information was granted in *Hillary*, 4 *Anne*, against Mr. *Foley* and 4 others of *Answer*. the Petitioners Burgesses; they justified under the Charter of *James I.* 'Twas reply'd, that the Bailiff and Burgesses had surrender'd the Charter; and they reply'd that there was no Record of any such Surrender: Whereupon the Record of that Surrender being brought into Court, and the Word Recorder being join'd with the Bailiff and Burgesses, the *Queen's Bench* gave Judgment that it was not the Surrender of the Bailiff and Burgesses.

This being a Judgment antecedent to the new Charter, 'tis presum'd, can't prejudice any Right granted by it, and is so far from being a Reason against this Charter, that it was in great measure the Occasion and Foundation of it; for the Inhabitants could not properly apply for this Charter before this Surrender, and the Charter of *James II.* founded thereon, was adjudged to be void.

But then 'tis further insisted, that since the new Charter granted, one *Smith*, who was chose Bailiff by the Burgesses under the old Charter only, hath obtained Judgment against the Queen, upon an Information against him for acting as Bailiff; which Judgment hath not been set aside since.

To this Information, *Smith* in *Trinity*, 7. pleaded, that he was regularly chosen Bailiff under the Charter of *James I.* and pleaded that Charter with a *presert in Curia*; the Attorney for the Prosecutor crav'd Oyer of that Charter, which in such Case *Smith's* Attorney ought, by the course of the Court, to have given, before the Plaintiff's Attorney was obliged to reply; but *Smith's* Attorney not having the Charter *Answer*.

ter to produce, without giving Oyer, as he should have done, privately sign'd Judgment, for want of a Replication : And altho' the Plaintiff's Attorney, when he had notice thereof, summon'd *Smith's* Attorney before Judge *Powel*, in order to set aside that Judgment ; and in order to try the Right, offer'd to take Issue, and try it at the next Assizes, which the Judge recommended to *Smith's* Attorney to agree to, and to write to Mr. *Winington* for that purpose, which he accordingly did ; yet Mr. *Winington* thought not fit to agree to the trying of it, any more than he hath to try the Information against *Compson* since.

This Judgment no doubt might, upon Application to the *Queen's Bench* next *Michaelmas* Term, have been set aside ; but *Smith* being out of his Office before *Michaelmas* Term, it was not thought worth while to apply to the Court about it.

The Charter of the Queen recites, The Incorporation by King *James I.* the Surrender of that Charter to King *Charles II.* the subsequent Charter of King *James II.* the Invalidity of the Surrender and of the Charter of King *James II.* founded upon that Surrender, the present want of Capital Burgesses sufficient to execute the necessary Powers of the former Charter, and the many Differences and Doubts occasion'd thereby ; for the composing of which, and settling Peace and good Government within the Borough, her Majesty restores and confirms to the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the said Borough, all Charters, Liberties, &c. granted by King *James I.* Then incorporates the Burgesses and Inhabitants, by their former Name of Bailiff and Burgesses, appoints Mr. *Slade* the surviving Capital Burgess to be Bailiff, and nominates 12 Capital Burgesses ; and as to all particular Powers, expressly refers to the Charter of King *James I.*

And this Charter was drawn by, and according to the Method used in restoring the Charters of *Plymouth*, *Liverpool*, and all the Charters which were surrendered in King *Charles* and King *James* the II'd's time, and restored in the late Reign, where in the King made Nominations of the Officers to the Offices void by the Death of the Officers under the Charters surrender'd ; and therefore if this Charter is void, then are likewise the Charters of Restoration granted in the last Reign void, and the new Charters of King *James II.* are good, and are yet in being.



Bendley CASE,
To be Heard at the Bar of the
House of Commons, on Tuesday,
Dec. 19, 1710.

To the Honourable Committee of
Priviledges and Elections.

The humble Petition of *Edward Progers Esq;*

Sheweth,

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41.



H A T *John Jeffereys Esq;* gained the Custody of the Writ for the new Election of a Knight to serve in this Parliament, for *Breconsbire*; And having a design to procure himself to be there elected by the sinister practices of a new Sheriff of his own party, did detain the Writ above four Months, and disappointed the Country three County Courts, to the great charge and trouble of the free Electors.

That *John Herbert Esq;* of Mr. *Jeffereys's* party, according to his expectation, being the new appointed Sheriff there, for this year, the said Sheriff and Mr. *Jeffereys* did combine to elect Mr. *Jeffereys* and in order thereunto,

I. The said Sheriff being sworn, and receiving the Writ the day before the Election, surprized the Country, and proceeded to the Election next morning, before proclamation made, and due notice given to the Country, and before the old Sheriff received his Writ of discharge.

II. The said Sheriff mannaged the Election for Mr. *Jeffereys* in a place most for his advantage, where your Petitioners Electors could not have free access to the Pole; And those that offered their voices for your Petitioner, were highly discountenanced and threatened to be committed by the said Sheriff and *Jeffereys* and their party.

III. The said Sheriff and his Deputy laboured to pre-engage the Country for *Jeffereys*, and threatened to undoe those that declared for your Petitioner. And several Guards and Armed men were kept by *Hugh Powell, Thomas Williams, John Gwin, James Williams, Henry Rumsey, John Williams*, and others of their party, and many other indirect practices used to hinder the Freeholders to come to give their Voices for your Petitioner.

IV. The said Sheriff in the first place, did pole *Jeffereys's* party in a most irregular and partial manner, by several Lists given in by *Jeffereys* and his Adherents, and refused to pole those Freeholders that tendered their Voices for your Petitioner.

V. The said Sheriff did pole Infants, and others incapable of Voices for Mr. *Jeffereys*, and would not admit of legal exceptions against them, nor administer the Oath impartially according to Law, but threatened the Exceptants with Imprisonment.

VI. The said Sheriff in many other things contrary to his duty, carried himself very partial, and unjust; And although your Petitioner had the greater number of Freeholders, that tendered themselves to be poled for your Petitioner, the said Sheriff most unjustly did return the said *John Jeffereys* Knight for that Shire.

Your Petitioner humbly prayeth your Honours to summon the said Sheriff, and the rest of the Offenders, and to examine the Premises, whereby they may be proceeded against according to the Justice of the Parliament; And your Petitioner may receive such redresse therein, as to your Honours shall seem meet.

Edward Progers.

To the Right Worshipful 40
 Sir RICHARD HART, Knight,
 And 816 m. p.
 THOMAS EARLE, Esquire, 412

Now chosen Representatives in Parliament for this City of Bristol. K

WE, Citizens and Freeholders of this City, hold our Selves obliged to return You our hearty Thanks for Your Exemplary Loyalty to the King and the Present establishment in the Church and State, notwithstanding all the Designs here, or elsewhere, to vilifie or subvert them, under the specious Pretences of *Arbitrary Power* and *Popery*; hoping you will act with all expressions of Duty and Allegiance to the King, of whose good Affections to his People and Established Religion we have no doubt, though Ill men have endeavoured to suggest other Opinions to his Subjects.

And as You are our Representatives, we lay before you these Severals.

First, That some expedient By-Law be Endeavoured, to punish such as shall insinuate into the People any designs in our King or Government, to set up *Arbitrary Power*, or shall Calumniate the professed *Sons of the Church of England* (His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects) as *Papists*, and Men of *Arbitrary Principles*.

Secondly, That no Laws be Repealed, whereby the Church or State may be less secured against their Enemies; But such New Laws may be added to those now in force, that may Effectually defend them from the Horrid and Hellish Plots of the *Papists*: And from a Second Ruine and Desolation, by the under-hand Contrivances, and restless Endeavours, of Ambitious and Fanatical Parties.

Thirdly, That You preserve the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Property of the Subjects, that the King, and his Successors, may be assured of our Duty and Allegiance; and we receive from them Mercy and Justice. *Then will God bless us*, whilst we serve Him and his Anointed, and *Righteousness and Peace shall kiss each other*.

Fourthly, That You endeavour to preserve Us from Illegal Imprisonments and exactions of Fees by our Fellow-Subjects, least we be enslaved under *Arbitrary Power* (as in the late Rebellion) contrary to *Magna Charta*, and other good Laws: But if any shall offend, let them be punished in such sort as the Laws direct.

Fifthly, That the King be supplied with Money, to secure Us from the Power of *France* at Land and Sea; That what Alliances the King hath, or shall make for the defence of *Europe* and the *Protestant Religion*, may be performed, and our Merchants encouraged to send forth those large Adventures they are inclined unto, could they be secured by good Fleets in the Four Seas, and remoter Parts; They being at present apprehensive the *French* may possess their Estates (at pleasure) at Sea, as he doth those of the Subjects of the *Empire* on Land; from whence cometh a diminution of Trade in the Kingdom.

In Endeavouring these Particulars, You will truly represent Us.

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A

816. m. 4.

44.

LETTER

From

A FREEHOLDER

OF

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

TO A

FRIEND in

L O N D O N,

CONCERNING

The Election

OF THE

KNIGHTS of the said COUNTY.

SIR, I have received yours, containing a very necessary and reasonable Request, whereunto I readily return you this plain and faithful Account following.

The Writ being delivered to the under-Sheriff, the beginning of this Instant August, notice was given by Proclamation throughout the whole County, that the Election for Knights of the Shire for the County of Bucks, should be the twentieth of the said Month at Alisbury.

But notwithstanding this Legal Appointment the HIGH SHERIFF a few daies before the Election, sends his Orders to all the Bailiffs of the several Hundreds to this purpose, That for several weighty Reasons him thereunto moving, he intended to adjourn the Court, which was to be holden

holden at *Alisbury* on *Wednesday* the twentieth, to be held at *Buckingham* on *Thursday* the 21th. at eight of the Clock in the Morning.

But the major part of the Bailiffs thought it illegal, that after Proclamation made according to Law, the High Sheriff should order another time and place, and therefore did not give notice, so that almost all the Gentry and Freeholders of the County met at *Alisbury*, and at *Buckingham* there was only the High Sheriff Sir *Timber T.* with a very small number of their Faction: And at night by order of the Bailiff the Drums were beaten, which got together about twenty or thirty Boys, that cryed about the Town, A Sir *Anthony C.* and a Sir *Ralph V.* the latter of which had his name used without his consent or knowledge; But Mr. *Wharton*, and Mr. *Hamden* that stood for Knights of the Shire, accompanied with a very great number of Horse, came into *Alisbury* upon the aforesaid *Wednesday* about seven of the Clock in the Morning, and were informed that the Sheriff had been there before, and had adjourned the Court, to be held at *Buckingham* the next Morning by eight of the Clock.

Whereupon Mr. *Wharton*, and Mr. *Hamden*, with several Gentlemen lately Elected to serve in Parliament, and the rest of the Gentlemen of the County attended His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham*, who was pleased to honour them with his presence at the Election; and there they debated what was then fit to be done. And it was unanimously agreed, that though they must go to Elect at *Buckingham*, they would neither lye there, nor spend one penny in the place, lest they should be thought to encourage a Town that had so lately made so bad a Choice: And likewise to shew their resentment to that ill-bred Carriers Son (the present Sheriff) for so high an affront to the whole County to make them go (unnecessarily) Twelve long Miles cross the County in a very rainy day. The Duke of *Buckingham* being desired by the Gentlemen of the County to acquaint the Freeholders with what they had resolved upon, we were drawn out into the Field, and there his Grace acquainted us with their resolutions, and further desired, that we would return into *Alisbury* to refresh our selves, and be ready by two of the Clock that we might go to *Winslow* in one entire Body (a Town within five miles of *Buckingham*) and promised that there should be Waggon provided for those that were on foot, and unable to go so far. And if the Town of *Winslow* were unable to receive them, His Grace, and my Lord *Paget*, and all the Gentlemen would keep together with them in the Field all night, resolving to save all alike, which was answered with great shouts, crying one, One and All; One and All; not only to *Buckingham*, but from
Hundred

[31]

Handred to Handred round the County: Nay, were it to York rather than lose our former Members that served us faithfully in the last Parliament.

And then we returned into *Milbury* to refresh our selves, and between two and three of the Clock we marched out with about four thousand Horse, with Drums beating, and Trumpets sounding, Led by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham. Our Foot and Waggon being gone before, and in very good Order, and time, we came to *Wynslow*, and were well satisfied with the mean Accommodation we met with, Every man cheerfully bearing his own Charge.

About five next Morning His Grace mounted, and in the same Order we marched towards *Buckingham*, and in the way there joyned to us two thousand Horse more, which came from several parts of the County, all crying out, *A WHARTON AND A HAMDEN*: And thus we continued marching to the Town of *Buckingham*, where those that were on foot, and those that were in the Waggon stood ready to joyn with us; and thus we went through *Buckingham* into a great Field beyond the Town, crying out all the way, *No Timber T. No Traitors Son, No Pensioner, No Papist, No Betrayers of their Country*. And as soon as we were come into the Field, the under-Sheriff, with Mr. Wharton, Mr. Hamden, accompanied with several Gentlemen and Freeholders returned into *Buckingham*, and waited till eight of the Clock expecting the Sheriff; but he not coming, the under-Sheriff adjourned the Court into the Field.

In the mean time His Grace of *Buckingham*, and several other Gentlemen, drew the Horse up into several Troops, which pleased the Freeholders, and we marched in very good Order to the top of the Hill.

The under-Sheriff being then returned, the Writ was opened and read. And there we proceeded to the Election, where Mr. Wharton, and Mr. Hamden were chosen without the least opposition, and Mr. Wharton, and Mr. Hamden were thereupon proclaimed, duly Elected Knights of the Shire for the County of *Bucks*.

But whilst the under-Sheriff went to prepare their Indentures, the Sheriff with Sir *Timber T.* &c. some of the Clergy came into the Town.

And the Sheriff hearing a *PARSON* cry out; *A Wharton, A Hamden*, was so transported with Zeal for the *Catholick Cause*, that he rode up and struck him with his Whip over the Face; the Gentleman apprehending this high Affront to be too great to be born by an English Spirit, and one of his Coat, he Cockt his Beaver, clapt Spurs to his Horse, rode up and smote the Carriers Son with so great a fury, that in the Rancounter the Sheriff fell from his Horse, and had like to have broke his Neck.

Although this might have been a sufficient warning to a wise man, they had

had no sooner got him into a House, but he sent his Son to put a further Affront upon the County.

The Young man comes into the Field just as the Indentures were signing; and first he joyes Mr. Wharton of being *Elected*, and at the same instance demands a Poll. But being asked by the Gentlemen for whom he demanded it, he scornfully replied, for whom he pleased, refusing to name any particular person: But being rebuked by the Gentlemen, saying, *Young man, go home, and learn your Lesson better*; upon which we gave a great Shout, and he, poor Lad, ashamed of his folly, rode away.

But several of the Freeholders rode after him, and whipt him out of the Field into the Town; although he denyed to some, and often asked pardon to others of what he had said.

The Indentures being signed and sealed, we marched back in good Order through Buckingham, all crying out as before, *No Timber T. No Traitors Son, No Pensioner, &c.* without making any stop, or any manner of Expencc in the Town: Part of our Company went to Winslow, and the rest to Alisbury, to refresh our selves; and so every man to his own home.

Thus Sir, I have given you a short and true Accompt of our proceedings; and it was very pleasant to me to see *six thousand Horse* in so small a County, every man able to bear his own Charges; And I hope the Nobility, Gentry and Freeholders throughout the Kingdom, will be ready on all occasions to give the like Encouragement; and then I doubt not but all the Freeholders in England will be united as one man against Popery, and Arbitrary Government, and follow the Example of these brave English Spirits of Buckinghamshire.

From Alisbury.

August, 23. 1679.



FINIS

A true Account of what past at the Election of Knights of the Shire for the County of *BUCKS*, Correcting several Falsities and Mistakes, in a late Pamphlet entituled, *A Letter from a Free-holder of Buckinghamshire, to a Friend in London, &c.* in another Letter from an assured Hand.

YOU oblige me very much in sending me the News of the Town, accompanied with those many Pamphlets, whereof I perceive the Press (at this time without restraint) is grown very fruitful, being now made use of, not only to give vent to Publick Discontents, but also to serve private and particular turns; of which that Pamphlet entituled, *A Letter from a Free-holder of Buckinghamshire to a Friend in London*, concerning the Election of Knights of the Shire for the said County, is a pregnant instance; an impartial account whereof, since you are pleased to require it from me, being an Affair at which I was present, and privy to the whole transaction, I cannot refuse to give you.

And first, I must necessarily inform you of the occasion of this Adjournment; the High-Sheriff being a Neighbour of the Town of *Buckingham*, and having before the last Parliament engag'd himself to several Persons of Quality (his Neighbours) to appoint the said Election there, being the Ancient Shire-Town, and having laid his Commands upon the Under-Sheriff for that purpose; nevertheless, contrary to his duty, he being an Inhabitant of *Ailesbury*, was prevail'd with to bring the said Election thither, without the privity or consent of his High-Sheriff, of which practice the High-Sheriff expressed a great resentment at the time of the said Election, and was hardly dissuaded by the Duke of *Bucks*; and the rest of the Gentlemen then present, from adjourning the same then to *Buckingham*, the Under-Sheriff also serving himself of their Intercession to save this matter, and promising faithfully, if the like opportunity happened, during his Shrievalty, that he would not fail to deliver the Writ to the High-Sheriff, and observe his Commands in all things relating thereunto; which promise he also renew'd several times since the last dissolution, at the last Assizes, and after, both by word and Letter.

Mr. *Hampden* the younger having obtained the Writ for this last Election, caus'd the same to be delivered to the Under-Sheriff, who gave an account thereof to his High-Sheriff by Letter of the 6th of *August*, professing therein, that if his High-Sheriff had any intentions of bringing it to *Bucks*, he was ready to obey him therein: whereupon he sent to him to attend him with the Writ, but the next day, being the 7th of *Aug.* he received another Letter from him, intimating, that at the Election of *Ailesbury*, he had been so threatn'd by the Gentlemen that met upon that occasion, that both he and his High-Sheriff should be complain'd of in the next Parliament, in case they adjourn'd the Court, that he durst not but represent the same to him, and further, in a Postscript, said, that Pannick fear they put him into had so prevail'd upon him, that he had issued forth Precepts to give notice, that the next County-Court was to be held at *Ailesbury*, but no way to limit the Election to be held there, as is falsely related in the said Pamphlet.

The High-Sheriff thereupon, to prevent all unnecessary trouble to the Country, did issue forth his Precepts immediately to all his Bayliffs of the several Hundreds of the County, to give notice to the High-Constables of each Division, willing them to give notice to the Petty Constables of his Resolutions to adjourn the same County-Court to *Buckingham*, which were duly executed by all the Bayliffs in all parts of the County; but stopp and suppressed in the hands of the High-Constables in the three Hundreds of the *Children*, and other parts about *Aylesbury*, by the endeavours of some Gentlemen that were concerned for *Aylesbury*, to whom the Country, if they received any unnecessary trouble thereby, and not to the High-Sheriff, do owe the blame; and not that the Bayliffs did decline it upon any Illegality, as is falsely suggested.

Which Resolution the said High-Sheriff had taken in favour of Sir *Peter Tyrrell*, and his Party, who stood in Competition with the Lord *Lattimer*, and whose Interest was Espous'd at the former Election by the Duke of *Bucks*, in a very strange and extraordinary manner (of which I suppose you are not ignorant) as also at this last Election, although he was not present, as he designed to be, whose not succeeding therein, is the true ground of all that rancour and animosity the Duke hath expressed against the Town, and Sir *Richard Temple*, and of all those Libels against them, and nick-names so often mentioned in that Pamphlet, which hath been so falsely given him, of which I think it no unnecessary digression to give you this short account.

The Town of *Bucks*, after the Dissolution of the Convention that brought in the King; having severally given their words to Sir *Richard Temple*, and Sir *William Smith*, to chuse them as Burgesses for the next Parliament, and the Duke of *Bucks* having engaged Sir *Richard* to promote his Secretary, Mr. *Matthew Clifford*, Sir *William Smith* called in Mr. *John Dormer* of *Lee*, lately deceased, to joyn against him; but finding their Interest too weak, betook themselves to several Arts to draw off the Town from Sir *Richard*; amongst the rest, they wrote a Letter to the Town, taking notice, that the Town was impoverished much for want of Publick Meetings, and suppos'd the greatest cause was, the want of a convenient *Town-Hall*, which they were resolv'd to build; of which Proposition Sir *R. T.* having notice, wrote a Letter to the Town from *London*, to this effect, That he hoped those Gentlemen had no design to stand for Burgesses, since such practices would make the Election illegal, and void; for which reason, he hoped the Town did not expect, that at this time he should follow their Example: Nevertheless, this Proposition was so pursued in his absence by the aforesaid Gentlemen, that the Ground was view'd, and three hundred pounds laid down by Mr. *Dormer*, Sir *William Smith* engaging to lay down the other three hundred; whereupon a Friend of Sir *R. T.*'s. that lived in the Town, being sent to by the Bayliff and Burgesses, the matter was pressed upon him, that these Gent. had thought it lawful and safe to do this for the Town, and therefore Sir *R.* ought not to decline doing something for them; he apprehending lest this should cause some sudden change in them towards Sir *R.* told them, that though he had no order from Sir *R.* yet he would venture to begin the building of one half of it, if the other two Gentlemen would build the other half, and immediately sent to know what Timber was in the Town, and bought it up to the value of forty pound, and if it were safe, he said he doubted not Sir *R.* would thank him for it, and go thorow with it; but as soon as Sir *R.* had advice thereof, he writ him word that it was a thing not to be done, and he would come down and further satisfy both him and his Friends concerning it; which he did forthwith, and then calling the Bayliff and Burgesses together, declared that he neither could nor would engage in this or any like matter, whether they would chuse him or no; and after this he had but six Voices, and Mr. *Dormer* five; and the

the Competition was very hot between them who should gain the other two, which when Sir R. T. effected, *Dormer* turned over all his Voices to Sir *William Tyringham*, with whom also he had a great Contest, who without doubt could they have made any thing of this story, would have made use of it against him; though it be now revived by his Enemies, upon this occasion, to colour their irregular proceeding at the former Election. But that he ever carried a chip of this away from the Town, or brought any thither, as hath been falsely and maliciously reported, is well known to the Town and Country to be a notorious untruth, the same having remain'd ever since in the Town where it was bought, and having been long since given to the Town, to be employed as they should think fit.

But to return to our former story; Sir *Peter Tyrrel* and his friends, having the Conduct of the bringing the Election to *Buckingham*, accompanied the High Sherriff to *Ailesbury* on Tuesday the 19. of Aug. carrying with him as many Freeholders, as might make a Jury; nor was Sir R. T. called into it until the matter was actually to be done, when the High Sherriff invited him to go along with him to *Ailesbury*, but some occasions prevented him that he came after him.

The next morning was appointed for them all to meet in Court, where the adjournment was delayed till near eight of the clock, for the Under-Sherriffs coming; nor did the said Mr. *Hambden* or the Countrey come in till after eight, or the Duke of *Buckingham*, though he came there over-night, express any dissatisfaction to the High-Sherriff, or opposition to the adjournment, the obligation he had to the Town of *Buckingham*, and concern for Sir P. T. making the Sherriff and all others believe he came in favour of it, though it appeared quite contrary afterwards.

The Duke of *Buckingham* at the instigation (as is supposed) of the Tar-box Justice Sir J. B. an upstart and great incendiary amongst his Neighbours, and a professed enemy to *Buckingham*, having borrowed the Chair at the last Sessions, to affront and abuse the Town, and reviled them at the last Assizes; for which he was justly and publickly rebuked by the Judge, did endeavour to ingage the Country, who were come into *Ailesbury*, to make a halt at *Winslow*, and the next morning arriving before eight of the Clock at *Buckingham*, prevailed with the under Sherriff to put a further affront upon the High Sherriff, and adjourned the Court before he came, which was not long after eight. But as for the accident that is related of the Sherriffs encounter with a Parson, there is nothing more notoriously false; the matter being barely thus, that the Inn-yard, to which the Court was adjourned, being very full, the Sheriff at his entrance finding his way obstructed, and his men endeavouring to make way, he clapt Spurs to his Horse to ride in, and by accident the Horses hind legs slipped up and fell with him, but there was neither a crying out a *Hambden* or a *Wharton* by the Parson, nor a whipping of him by the Sherriff, or any attempt of the Parson upon the Sheriff, or other matters, save only that he stood in the way accidentally next him with others; these passages being not only false but very ridiculous, the Sherriff having half a score men with him well Hors'd and Arm'd, who certainly would not have endured any affront to be put upon him of this kind.

As to that Adventure of his Son, the matter was thus; The Son was sent by the Father to the Under-Sherriff, to know, since the Election was past, where the Indentures would be sealed; which Message the Son delivered some thing too pleasantly, calling him Mr. High-Sherriff, to which the Under-Sherriff replied, That he was sealing them there upon the place; he added afterwards, as he related to his Father, not the demand of a Poll, but whether any Poll had been demanded, which he alledged he did for his Father's security, since the Return was making, for that at his coming out of Town, the Streets being full of Free holders, cryed, a *Chester*, and a *Verney*, as it seems they had done the
Night

Night before, not twenty or thirty Boyes by order, as is related, but by *Newport* three Hundreds, who came there the day before, and lodged there all night; but we will suppose he made such demand as is related, though the Crowd that was about him was such at the delivery of his message, and the noise, that those that were nearest him were not able to give any true account thereof, and that he erred in the Method of it, in not naming the person; yet having declined it, when better informed, and rid civilly away from the Company, yet he being a Free-holder, at present had a right to demand a Poll if he would, and might further have insisted upon it for those Gentlemen that were cryed up; therefore there was little ground for that notorious riot then committed; which was begun by an eminent and over-busie person, who, upon his going off, called to him to speak with him, and when he came up to him struck him with a great Truncheon of Oak which he brought with him into the Field, though the blow fell short of his Head, and brushing on his Belly lighted upon his Horse, by whose Example the Multitude were encouraged to follow him into the Town, not only with Whips, but naked Swords, crying, *kill him, prick him in the back*, and several times stopping of him in the way, and endeavouring to pull him off his Horse, and pursued him with that violence into the Town, that he was forced to run in at a Wicket of a Gate to save his life, where his Horse could scarce be brought out afterward; nor were they herewith appeased, but endeavoured forcibly to enter the House, breaking the Windows, and searching the Stables for his Horse, and affrighted the Maid-Servant to that degree with Swords and Pistols, that they put her into Convulsion-Fits, and pursued their Riot, until by some of the Sheriffs men that were left behind him, and Constables of the Town, they were endeavoured to be seized and chased back; of all which proceedings, I suppose, there will be a further account taken according to Law. As to those reproachful words they gave of the Burgeesses that were chosen, it was begun only by Sir *Tarbox Busby*, and some small party that followed him of the Rabble, and not seconded by any person of Quality; nor did the Knights of the Shire, nor any other that I could be informed of, declare any aversion to the Town upon the account of the Election, but were willing enough to have staid in the Town, had it not been for the Duke of *Buckingham*, and the aforesaid Sir *T. B.*

Thus, Sir, I have given you a just account of this matter, I shall now only add, that it is worth the remarking, that those who gave their Voices for Sir *Peter Tyrrel*, at the Election of the Town, all offered their services to the Lord *Lattimer* before, and at the very morning of the Election, though they take all ways by Libels and otherwise to reproach the Town for it, and that the intermeddling of Peers of the Realm in Elections, made by the Commons, is very illegal, and hath been frequently complained of in Parliament, as a high Invasion of the liberty of the Subject, and may be of evil Consequence if countenanced for the future.

Buckingham,
Aug. 30. 1679.



F I N I S.

As to his Election for Colchester, upon the Petition of the Inhabitants complaining that Sir Thomas Cooke had the Majority.

THE Poll ending late at night, the Town-Clerk, and four other Clerks who took the Poll, cast up their Books.

The two Clerks who were employed by Sir Thomas Cooke's Friends declared, That Sir John Morden had the Majority by One, in one of their Books, and Three in the other.

The Town-Clerk (with the Assistance of his Man) cast up his Book, and writ down upon the Poll the Totals of both, viz. Four Hundred and Seven for Sir John Morden, and Four Hundred and One for Sir Thomas Cooke; and thereupon publickly inform'd the Mayor, That Sir John had the Majority by Six.

The Mayor thereupon sealed up all the Polls, and Adjourned till the next morning, and then declared, That Sir Isaac Rebow and Sir John Morden were duely Elected, and (as Sir John Morden's Witnesses proved) thereupon, and not before the Scrutiny was demanded, but not granted, as well because the Demand was not made in due time, as also because two Friends on each side, having in their hands Alphabetical Extracts out of the Town Books of all the Freemen's Names, made their Objections during the whole Poll upon every Voter they thought fit, as to his being Free, or not Free, which Objections were Debated and Determined at the time they were made.

And as to the Objection, Whether Alms-men and Infants had a Right of Voting, they were Points fitter for the Parliament than the Mayor to determine.

Upon the three Days hearing of this Cause before the Committee of Elections, each side having given the other Papers of their Objections to the Capacity of their several Voters; the Council on both sides gave Evidence, to justify their own, and make good their Objections against the others Voters.

The Inhabitants upon their Objections against Sir John Morden's Voters, gave Evidence only as to

Forcigners	25	} All which were justified except	6 Foreigners
Minors	10		3 Minors
After-Testmen	35		3 Alms-men
Alms-men	8		
	<hr/> 108		<hr/> 12

Sir John Morden upon his Objections to the Voters for Sir Thomas Cooke, gave Evidence only as to

Forcigners	28	} Of which there remained not justified by the Inhabitant's Council	14 Foreigners
Alms-men	37		17 Alms-men,
Minors	9		Besides 11 that have Cloth once a Year.
	<hr/> 74		9 Minors
			<hr/> 40

Nota, It was objected at the hearing, That the Town-Clerk's Poll having been lately cast up again, it appears he was mistaken, and that upon his Book (Sir Thomas Cooke had 408, and Sir John Morden 406, but there being one Name mistaken, by putting it upon Sir Thomas Cooke's Book which polled for Sir John, as appears by the other Poll-Books) the Poll is equal between Sir John and Sir Thomas: However it plainly appears now upon Scrutiny before the Committee, That without the Eleven Alms-men that receive yearly Cloth, there remain 40 of Sir Thomas Cooke's Voices not good ones, and only Twelve of Sir John Morden's not good: So that Sir John Morden hath a clear Majority by Twenty Eight Voices.

For the Truth whereof it is referred to the Chairman's Report.

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The C A S E of

EDWARD CLAVILL Esq; duly elected
(altho not returned) one of the Burgesses to
serve in this present Parliament for the Borough
of *Corfe-Castle* in the County of *Dorset*.

IN the Borough of *Corfe-Castle*, by antient Custom, the
Electors for Burgesses of Parliament are all Inhabi-
tants that pay Scot and Lot, and all that have any E-
state of Inheritance, or Freehold, or Leasehold, de-
terminable upon Life or Lives.

At the last Election there were four Candidates, viz. *William Culliford*, *Edward Clavill*, *Richard Fownds*, and *John Banks* Esquires; and there were given Eighty five Votes for Mr. *Culliford*, Sixty three for Mr. *Clavil*, Fifty two for Mr. *Fownds*, and Seventy (*talía qualia*) for Mr. *Banks*.

In this Borough are fourteen Tenements, which were granted by Leases for Lives to so many several Tenants, and they according to Custom and Right voted at the Election. Notwithstanding which, Mr. *Dackcomb*, who had granted these Leases, did a little before the Election, convey the Reversion to fourteen other several Persons, for the purpose to vote for Mr. *Banks*, and were admitted by the Mayor. When the Words of the Act *Septimo & Octavo Gulielmi Tertii*, for further regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, are as followeth. " That all Conveyances
" of any Messuages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments,
" in any County, City, Borough, Town Corporate, Part,
" or Place, in order to multiply Voices, or to split and di-
" vide the Interest in any Houses or Lands amongst several
" Persons, to enable them to vote at Elections of Members
" to serve in Parliament, are hereby declared void, and of
" none effect; [and that no more than one single Voice shall
" be admitted for one and the same House or Tenement.]

In this Borough likewise are some Lands given to a Charitable Use, whereof five Persons are Trustees, and were all admitted to vote for Mr. *Banks*.

Besides these nineteen Voters, divers others, who had no Right in this Election, were brought to vote for Mr. *Banks*, who having the Mayor in his Interest, is returned instead of Mr. *Clavill*, who had the Majority of legal Votes.

The CASE of

Mr. Edward Clavill

For the Borough of

Corfe-Castle,



816. m 4.
118. 43 x

A Short and True State of the Case, relating to the Election for the Burrough of Corffe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, and County of Dorset, which was on the 4th of August, 1698.

Willam Culliford }
 & } Esqs; stood against { *John Bankes* }
Edward Clauell } { *Richard Fownes* } Esqs;

Mr Culliford }
 & } Were Returned, and are { *Mr Clauell* }
Mr Bankes } the Sitting Members. { *Mr Fownes* } are the Petitioners.

BY the Mayors Poll (who as chief Magistrate is Judge of the Election) after the strictest Scrutiny imaginable, and a good deal of partiality shew'd by the Mayor in favour of *Mr Bankes* and *Mr Fownes*, *Mr Culliford* had 85 Votes, *Mr Bankes* 70 Votes; *Mr Clauell* (who Petitions against *Mr Bankes*) 63 Votes, and *Mr Fownes* (who Petitions against *Mr Culliford*) but 52 Votes, whereupon the Mayor proclaimed *Mr Culliford* and *Mr Bankes* duly Elected.

Mr Fownes in his Petition allows the Majority to be on *Mr Culliford*'s side upon the Poll; But says that *Mr Culliford*, by Treating, and several indirect Practices, at and before the Election, did procure several Votes to his prejudice; otherwise he had been Chosen and Return'd; alledging he can prove the same.

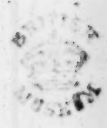
Mr Culliford denies the fact absolutely, and believes that no ~~person~~ ^{Witness}, who has either Credit or Reputation in his Country, or can be trusted there for six-pence, will pretend to prove any such thing.

Mr Clauell in his Petition against *Mr Bankes* Insists to prove, that the Mayor did allow 5 persons to Vote for a Charity, contrary to all former useage, and against Law; and also 13 persons more, that pretended to have purchased several small Tenements of one *Mr Dackombe*, just before the Election; which, as is conceived, is expressly against the late Act of Parliament, for preventing the splitting and dividing of interest in Houses or Lands, in order to multiply Votes: for that the same was not known in the Burrough above a week before the Election, and the Leases were dated all of one day, and some of the persons that bought the said Tenements never had seen them, or took possession of the same, until the day of Election. Which said 5 Trustees, and 13 new made Votes, voted all for *Mr Bankes* and *Mr Fownes*. Which, if set aside, then the Poll will stand, for *Mr Culliford* 85, for *Mr Clauell* 63, for *Mr Bankes* 52, and for *Mr Fownes* but 34 Votes.

A short and true story of the Case, re-
lating to the Election for the Burroughs
of Coffee Castle, on the 11th of April
1898, and the Case of the Burroughs
on the 11th of August, 1898.

Mr Cullifords

CASE.



816 m. 44
49.

44

The Petitioners C A S

Tho. Vernon, Esq; } **Petitio-**
and } **ners.**
Will. Balle, Esq; }

Fred. Herne, Esq; } **Sitting Members.**
Nath. Herne, Esq; }

Touching the Election for DARTMOUTH.

The POLL was thus.

* This was
Objected to
by the
Petitioners,
at the E-
lection be-
fore the
Poll'd.

For the Petitioners.

Old Freemen not disputed,	32
* Of 18 new-made on purpose to serve a Turn,	1
Of 13 admitted by <i>Mandamus</i> ; as having been eldest Sons of Freemen and served Apprenticeships to such,	10
Others having the same right admitted by Mr. Sykes when Mayor,	5
Freemen made by Mayors, each of whom in his Mayoralty by Custom makes one,	3
	51

For the Sitting-Members.

Old Freemen,	28
Of the new-made 18,	14
Honorary Freemen who before the Election had not taken the Oath constantly taken by all Freemen before they have been admitted to vote at Elections,	2
Freemen admitted by <i>Rocket</i> when no Mayor,	5
	49

The Petitioners object to all these, except the 28 old Freemen. And if the Sitting-Members still persist in the objecting to any of the Petitioners Voices, as being Mayors Freemen, then the Petitioners object for the same reason against Zachary Lumley, one of these 28.

THere were two Persons that pretended to the Mayoralty of this Town at this Election, viz. Mr. Bully, who was duly sworn in and had the Maces and Mayor's Seal delivered him by Mr. Sykes, his Predecessor; And Mr. Floud, who had gotten by force possession of the Town-hall, Court-books, and kept Courts, &c. but was not admitted and sworn Mayor by the preceding Mayor, who was the proper and only Person that could swear him.

The Precept was delivered to Mr. Bully, who indors'd it, and gave notice of the Election; whereas Mr. Floud never gave any notice of it: Mr. Bully open'd the Precept and adjourn'd the Poll to a more convenient Place, whither Mr. Floud and his Party follow'd; and each of them took a Poll.

Mr. Bully poll'd indifferently all that came to vote, leaving the Matter of the disputed Voices to be determin'd afterwards: And so the Numbers upon his Poll came to be as above.

Mr. Floud poll'd all that came to vote for the Sitting-Members; but would poll none of the 15 who were admitted and sworn Freemen, as having antecedent right by being Freemens eldest Sons, or having served Apprenticeships to such, nor any of the three Mayors Freemen, because he knew they would vote for the Petitioner's: And so the Numbers upon Mr. Floud's Poll came to be

For the Sitting-Members 49,

And for the Petitioners but 33.

Both Mayors return'd Indentures to the Sheriff, and that which Mr. Floud return'd had only a Seal affixed which is used by the Trustees of the Town-Lands; but that which Mr. Bully return'd had the Mayoralty Seal.

The Sheriff affix'd both Indentures to the Writ; sent the Writ to London to Mr. Granger, who took off that whereby the Petitioners were return'd, and return'd (only) that wherein the Sitting-Members were named.

It is agreed, that the right of Election is in the Freemen, and that the Numbers that voted were according to the Poll taken by Mr. Bully: But the Contest is as to some that voted, Whether they are lawful Freemen? And the Petitioners insist,

I. That the 18 pretended to be made New Freemen (whereof 14 voted for the *Petitioners*) are not Lawful Freemen:

1. Because they were neither the eldest Sons of Freemen, nor had served Apprenticeships to any such; but were only made free upon the News of a Parliament, on purpose to vote for Sir Joseph Herne and Mr. Fred. Herne, (one of the now sitting Members) and at a time when (as appears) there were 60 old Freemen in the Town; and when several that had a right to be made free were refused: And one of these very 18 gave evidence, that had he not promis'd his Vote to Sir Joseph Herne, he had not been made free: And *Palmer* the Mayor, that pretended to make them free, declar'd he would make 100 Freemen, but that he would keep out the Member that was Candidate against Sir Joseph Herne.

2. Because they were made only by a Mayor and three Magistrates, whereas not only by the Usage and Custom prov'd by several Witnesses at the Committee, but even by an express By-Law or Constitution produc'd to the Committee, no Freeman ought to be made by less than a Mayor and six Magistrates; whereby 'tis most plain, that none of these 14 could be lawful Freemen.

II. The Petitioners insist, That the 5 Freemen made by *Rocket* are no lawful Freemen:

Because no Freeman can be made without a Mayor; and Mr. *Rocket* was no Mayor when these Freemen were made: He did indeed bring a *Mandamus* to Mr. Bully, the preceding Mayor, to swear him Mayor; and, upon Mr. Bully's returning him not elected, brought an Action, and obtain'd a Verdict the last Assizes (as to which Verdict, four of the Jurymen have since made Affidavits, that they were unsatisfied with it, and another Action is now depending, whereby *Rocket's* Election of Mayor is still to be determin'd) But *Rocket* never obtain'd any peremptory *Mandamus*, nor would have obtain'd any till the Court of King's Bench had been better satisfied of his right, then they were by this Verdict. And was never sworn and admitted Mayor, but had his Damages for not being Mayor; and being never sworn and admitted, could not act as such, for the Law no more permits a Man to be his own Executioner, than his own Judge: And therefore these 5 Freemen being made by *Rocket* as Mayor, who was never admitted and sworn Mayor, and before he had so much as Judgment upon his Verdict, could certainly be no lawful Freemen, in as much as he could do no Act as Mayor, till lawfully sworn and admitted, and it was not proved or pretended at the Committee, that he was ever duly sworn or admitted Mayor.

III. It is insisted on, that the two honorary Freemen, could not give Votes, because they had not taken the Oath touching Elections, and there was not shewn at the Committee, nor can be shewn any instance, that ever any honorary Freemen voted at an Election, who had not, (besides his honorary Freeman's Oath,) taken also the common Freeman's Oath touching Elections. Nor was it ever prov'd or pretended at the Committee, that these two Gentlemen had taken the common Freeman's Oath.

The sitting Members Object to the ten Freemen made by *Mandamus*, and to the five other Freemen made by Mr. Sykes, who Voted for the Petitioners, because they were admitted only by a Mayor and one Magistrate.

Answ. They had a right to be admitted Freemen, as being the eldest Sons of Freemen, or having serv'd their Apprenticeship to such; and tho' no Person can be made a Freeman having no antecedent right to his Freedom, without a Mayor and six Magistrates at least, yet the Mayor is to admit those who have that antecedent right, as he (alone) admits and swears those, who without such antecedent Right, have been elected Freemen, by a Mayor and six Magistrates.

King Edward III. in his Charter to this Town, grants several privileges, *Burgensibus Hereditibus & Successoribus suis.*

And many Instances, ancient and modern were produced, before the Committee of Persons admitted Freemen in respect of their being eldest Sons of Freemen, or having served Apprenticeships to such which is taken Notice of in their Admissions, and the Names of their Fathers or Masters are incerted therein, & those Admittances appear to be upon very small Fines or Fees.

That the Succession of this Corporation, has been and should be continued (at least chiefly) by the eldest Sons of Freemen, who are their Heirs, and those who have served Apprenticeships to such, is agreeable, to this ancient Charter, to the practice of this Town and all other Corporation Towns in England, and to the true intent and design of incorporating Towns, viz. the encouraging Persons to learn and improve Arts and Trades, and also according to the common Law of England; and it was admitted at the Committee, that all these 15 were either the eldest Sons of Freemen of this Town, or had served Apprenticeships to such. Wherefore the Petitioners think the admitting them to their Freedoms was just, legal, fair and reasonable, being but their rights: Whereas the making the 18 Free, (14 of whom voted for the sitting Members, and none of whom had either any right or any reason to be made Free) was neither legal, just, fair nor reasonable.



THE
Petitioners CASE,
Touching the
Election for Dartmouth,

JOHN BLACKWOOD,

*Sitting Member for the Boroughs of DUMBARTON, GLASGOW,
RUTHERGLEN, and RENFREW.*

BY the Treaty of Union, and Laws now in Force, the Boroughs in Scotland are class'd into several Districts: Each District sends a Burgess to serve in Parliament; which Burgess is elected by the Voices of the Majority of Delegates, or Commissioners, whereof one is chosen by the Common-Council of each Borough; and these Commissioners preside at the Elections for Parliament by Turns; and in case of Equality, the Delegate who presides has the casting Voice; and the Election is made in the Borough whose Turn it is to preside, and the Common-Clerk of that Borough certifies the Name of the Person chosen, to the Sheriff.

At last Election, the Borough of *Dumbarton* was the presiding Borough.

In every Borough the eldest Magistrate present in the Town at the Time, has a Power to call the Common-Council upon any necessary Occasion.

25 Aug. The eldest Baili of *Dumbarton*, in Absence of the Provost, received a Precept from the Sheriff, directing that Borough to chuse a Commissioner, who should meet with the others of the District, to elect a Member for Parliament; and next Day summoned the whole Members of the Common-Council then in Town, and one *Duncan*, who had acted for some Time as Town-Clerk (though without any legal Commission, but by Connivance) to meet at Eleven a-Clock, the ordinary Council-hour.

Several of the Council accordingly met; but others, who it seems were in the Interest of the Petitioner, in Combination with *Duncan*, wilfully abated, knowing the Majority to be against him.

The Common-Council thus met, sent again to *Duncan*, ordering him to attend, or that otherwise they would remove him from acting, and chuse another; and he obstinately refusing, they accordingly displaced him, and by Act of Council appointed *David Hutchison* to be Common Clerk.

After this, they proceeded to the Election of a Commissioner, and unanimously made choice of *David Colquhoun*.

George Smollet, pretended to be Provost, or Chief Magistrate, tho' illegally chosen, and incapable by Law, came afterwards to the Town, and without so much as having the Sheriff's Precept, summoned another Council to chuse a Commissioner; but thought fit to adjourn, without making any Election, till the first of September.

On the said first of September, Mr. *Smollet*, and those in Combination with him, met in Council, together with *Duncan* the displaced Clerk, and elected the said *Smollet* to be Commissioner; notwithstanding the Precept was already fully executed, by the Election of *David Colquhoun*.

9 Sept. On the Day of Election of a Burgess for Parliament, Mr. *Smollet*, having some time before placed a Guard of armed Men in the Town-house, went into it with *Duncan*; and *Smollet* himself, with a Halberd in his Hand, assisted with his other armed Accomplices, kept the Door, and refused Access to the other Commissioners; and particularly to *David Colquhoun*, and *David Hutchison* the Common Clerk; taking upon himself to judge in his own Favours who had Right to go in as Commissioners or Clerk.

Hereupon *Colquhoun*, and the Commissioners for the other Boroughs, protested against his Proceedings, declared they had come there to vote for *John Blackwood*, and retired to the next convenient House, after Notice given to all Persons concerned to attend, and made Choice of the fitting Member to serve in Parliament, by the Voices of the Delegates from *Glasgow* and *Rutherglen*, and *David Colquhoun*, Delegate for *Dumbarton*. The Delegate for *Renfrew* gave no Voice at all; and said *Hutchison* certified the Name of the said Mr. *Blackwood* to the Sheriff as duly elected; and accordingly he is returned.

At the same Time Mr. *Smollet* took upon him, by himself alone, to name *Daniel Campbell*; and *Duncan* offered a Return of him to the Sheriff, which was refus'd, he not making it appear that he was the proper Officer; and the Return it self offer'd, appearing to be void upon the very Face of it.

Against this Return it is objected,

jection I. That *Duncan* was the Returning Officer, he having a Commission to be Town-Clerk for Life.

Answer. By the Foundation-Charter of the Borough, and constant Usage of it, the Town-Clerk must be elected annually; therefore such Commission to *Duncan*, if any be, was void and illegal, at least could subsist only for a Year, that is, to the next annual Election,

II. *Duncan*, and every Clerk, was bound to attend every Meeting of the Council; and he having obstinately refused to attend the Council, duly summoned, they justly displaced him, and appointed *David Hutchison* Common-Clerk.

Object II. That there was not a Majority of the whole Common-Council (which consists of fifteen) present, when *Duncan* was displaced, and *Hutchison* appointed; and without a Majority of the whole, they were no Council.

Answer. The Charter of the Borough, and fundamental Constitution of the Borough, provides no such Thing; the constant Usage has been otherwise. The Council has proceeded at all Times, when summoned, to do the most material Business, when met to a competent Number, such as four, five, or six, without a Majority of the whole present; particularly, to let Leases of their Common Good, to chuse Commissioners for the general Convention of Boroughs, to appoint a Common-Clerk, and to receive or enroll Vassals or Copyholders holding Lands of the Town.

The Council who made Choice of *Hutchison* were truly a Majority of the whole Common-Council-Men truly elected and capable to act; for that *George Smollet*, pretended Provost, Sir *James Smollet* his Father, *Dougal Campbell*, Officer of one of the Independant Companies, are all incapable, by express Acts of Parliament.

If any Objection lay to the displacing of *Duncan*, as there does not, it could only be judged of and redress'd at Common Law; which was never attempted: And the interim Acts done by *Hutchison* would undoubtedly stand good.

The Sheriff could receive no Return from *Duncan*, because *Hutchison*, together with his Return, produc'd the Act of Council appointing him to be Common Clerk, and *Duncan* expressly refused to shew any Commission or Power he had to be Town-Clerk; so that the Sheriff could not know or acknowledge any other Common Clerk than *Hutchison*.

THE
C A S E

OF

JOHN BLACKWOOD, Esq;

*To be Heard at the Bar of the House
of Commons on Thursday the
28th of March, 1728.*



C A S E

OF THE

Return for the District of Dumbarton, &c.



Y the Act 6^o *ANNÆ Reginae*, Chap. 5^o, It is Enacted, That the Common Clerk of the Presiding Borough shall Return the Name of the Person Elected to the Sheriff wherein such presiding Borough is, who shall annex it to his Writ; and Return it with the same into the Court from whence the Writ Issued.

THE Election for a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the District of *Dumbarton, Renfrew, Glasgow and Rutherglen*, was on the 9th of *September* last, where *DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq;* was Legally Chosen; and pursuant thereto, Mr. *Duncanson*, Common Clerk of *Dumbarton*, the Presiding Borough, made out a Certificate of the said *DANIEL CAMPBELL'S* Election, and Tendered the same to *William Colquhoun*, Deputy-Sheriff of the said County, who, in Defiance and open Violation of the Law, has presumed to Return *John Blackwood, Esq;*

NO Unwarrantable Attempt of this nature was ever made before last Parliament, and then the House being Moved with just Indignation, did Order the several Returns Complained of to be brought before Them, and so soon as it appeared they were not made by the proper Officers, they were Ordered to be amended, and the Arbitrary Proceeding of the Officers was Punished.

WHAT must yet more aggravate the **Guilt** of making this Extravagant Return, is, That a Person has been induced to usurp the Title of an Office to which he has no Shadow of Right, which the Deputy-Sheriff could not be ignorant of, and which the Petitioner believes from the Candour of the sitting Member, He will not pretend he has any Title to.

IT is therefore humbly hoped, so open and daring an Attempt to violate the Right of Returns, will be Remedied and Punished in an Exemplary Manner.

THE Words of the said Act of the 6th of the late Queen, Chap. 5th, are, And the Common Clerk of the then presiding Borough shall, immediately after the Election, return the Name of the person so elected to the Sheriff or Stewart of the Shire or Stewartry wherein such presiding Borough is, who shall annex it to his Writ, and return it with the same into the Court from whence the Writ issued.



CASE
OF

Daniel Campbell, Etq;



*The CASE of the Honourable James Murray, Esq; Petitioner,
against William Grierson, Esq, the Sitting-Member, as Com-
missioner for the Shire of Dumfrize in Scotland.* 46 8/6 m 4

ATER the Dissolution of the last, and a Proclamation for this Present Parliament, the only Candidates for Commissioners of the Shire of *Dumfrize*, were the Petitioner and the Sitting-Member.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, who is Heritable Sheriff of that Shire, and has thereby a great Awe and Influence over the Freeholders, espous'd the Interest of Mr. *Grierson*: As Instances of this,

A Letter from his Grace, to Mr. *Grierson*, was by his Grace's Order handed about amongst the Freeholders, wherein he intimates his Desire that they should Vote for Mr. *Grierson*, and that he would look upon their Voting so, as a Mark of Esteem and Respect to himself and his Family.

Two of the same Duke's near Relations and Agents wrote Circular Letters to the Freeholders to the same Effect, which began in these Words, *By Order of the Duke of Queensberry*.

William Grahme a Freeholder, duly qualified, who came to *Dumfrize* to Vote for the Petitioner, was threat'n'd by Mr. *John Sharp*, the *Shire-Clerk* (a Dependant on the Duke of *Queensberry*) that if he appear'd at the Election he should be Arrested for a Debt of 20 l. (which *Sharp* had bought in for that Purpose) but if he would absent himself, *Sharp* promised to abate him one half of the Debt, and a Fourth Part of another Debt which *Sharp* claimed of *Grahme*.

Mr. *Johnston*, another Freeholder, who had declar'd his Intention to Vote for the Petitioner, was Arrested the Day before the Election by the same *Sharp* the *Shire-Clerk*, and carry'd out of the County to a Prison Thirty Miles from the Place of Election. This Arrest was pretended to be for a Debt for which Mr. *Johnston* stood bound as Surety for one Mr. *Grahme*, but in Truth was made only to prevent his Voting for the Petitioner, because *Sharp* had then Lands of Mr. *Grahme*'s in Execution of far greater Value than the Debt, and Mr. *Johnston* was set at Liberty the next Day after the Election, without paying any Money, or giving any further Security.

Some of the *Kirk Clergy* insinuated amongst the Freeholders, that the Petitioner's Father, the *Viscount of Stormont*, and the Petitioner were *Malignants*, because his Father kept a Chaplain of the Church of England in his Family, *That the Glory of God*, and the Interest of *Jesus Christ* were at Stake in this Election, and the Freeholders ought to Vote only for such who were for the Glory of God and the Interest of *Jesus Christ*, which Mr. *Grierson* was, who had engaged to be for the Interest of their *Kirk*, but the Petitioner was for the Church of England, and an Enemy to their *Kirk*.

By these Artifices the Petitioner was depriv'd of Two certain Votes, and, as he has Reason to believe, of several others.

The Ninth Day of *November* last being appointed for the Election, the Freeholders met at the usual Place, and a President and Clerk were chosen.

Objections were made before the Votes were taken (as they ought to be) to several who demanded to Vote, to which Answers were made, but the Answers being not satisfactory, Protests were made to them, and a Poll was taken of all the Votes offered, and according to that Poll,

The Petitioner had 32 Votes, Mr. *Grierson* had 40 Votes.

The Petitioner had 21 Votes to which no Objection was made before the Election, and by the Law of *Scotland*, which is to govern this Election, none can be made now. Mr. *Grierson* had but 15 Votes which were not objected to.

The Petitioner Objected before the Election, and now objects to Ten of Mr. *Grierson*'s Votes for these Reasons.

I. They are not the Queen's Tenants duly qualified, their Rights not being pass'd by Surrender or Confirmation in the Court of *Exchequer* as they ought to be, nor their Seisins duly Register'd.

II. Their Freeholds were split out of an Estate of 20 l. per Ann. by one *William Alves*, Deputy-Sheriff to the Duke of *Queensberry* after the Test of the Writ, and but one, or few Days before the Election; and 'tis very improbable that Ten Men should all agree at one Time to buy Ten several Parts of one Estate, and just so much as would qualifie them to Vote, and no more, unless it were to serve a Turn.

The Petitioner Objected, and now objects to Seven more Votes for Mr. *Grierson*.

I. Because their Grants were made to them by Mr. *Grierson*'s Father to serve this his Son at the Election of the last Parliament, and all their Rights or Estates are redeemable upon payment of a Rose Noble, as appears by their Grants.

II. They never were in actual Possession, which they ought to be to intitle them to a Vote.

III. They are meer Trustees for Mr. *Grierson*'s Father, and such Trustees are disabled by the Law of *Scotland* to Vote.

The Petitioner objected, and now objects to Five more, because their Estates were not of sufficient Value; to one more for Corruption and Bribery; to another for not being in actual Possession; to another for Voting in the pretended Right of his Wife, who had not a sufficient Right by the Law of *Scotland* to Vote; all which will be more fully opened by the Petitioner's Council.

These Objections which the Petitioner is ready to prove, reduce Mr. *Grierson*'s Votes much below the Petitioner's Number of 21 uncontroverted Votes.

Besides which, the Petitioner is intitled to the Two Votes which *Sharp* depriv'd him of, and is ready to justify the rest of his 32 Votes.

Note, Whereas it has been industriously set forth in Mr. *Grierson*'s Case, That the Petitioner's Right is of the same Nature with Mr. *Grierson*'s Ten Split Votes. It is answered, That it will appear from the Minutes of Election, that the Petitioner produced a Charter under the Great Seal, and Seisin following thereupon, whereby he made it apparent that he held his Lands of the Crown, and that a great while ago; whereas Mr. *Grierson*'s Ten Votes had no Grants from the *Exchequer*, and were split out of one Freehold the Night preceeding the Election. And 'tis observable, that every Particular contain'd in this Case of Mr. *Grierson* is either misrepresented, or grossly mistaken.

THE
CASE

OF

The Petitioner James Murray, Esq; against William Grierson, Esq; concerning the Election of a Commissioner for the Shire of Dumfrize in Scotland.

STATE of ELECTION of the Shire of Dumfreis in Scotland.

THE two Candidates were *William Greirson*, Esq; a Sitting Member, and the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq; Petitioner.

The Pole stood thus; for the Sitting Member, forty Votes; and for the Petitioner, thirty two.

The Petitioner Objected against twenty five of the Sitting Member's Votes, *viz.* against ten of them as having the Estates by which they Claim their Votes convey'd to them in Trust, and that they were oblig'd to divest themselves when required by the Grantor of the Deed; also, that the Conveyance was made immediately before the Election, on purpose to create Votes.

To which it is answer'd, That the Conveyance was no Deed in Trust, but a fair and real Conveyance to the behoof of the Voters, and that they were ready to depose on the Truth thereof, and the Grantor did make Oath accordingly; and by the Law of *Scotland* a Freeholder is Entitled to Vote, if so be he has Lands in the Tearmes of the Act of Parliament 1681, although his Charter and Seafine were only compleated within five Minutes before the Election.

It was Objected against other six of the Sitting Members Voters, That the Rights and Conveyances they had to their Estates, by which they Claim'd their Votes, were only Conveyances Redeemable for Elusory Sums, *viz.* for a Rose Noble, which is Six Shillings and Eight Pence Sterling, and so no Real Conveyance, and therefore could not Vote.

It is Answer'd for the Sitting Member, That altho' the Lands were Redeemable for small Sums, yet the Property was in their Persons as fully and really, as, by the Law of *Scotland*, any Lands and Estate could be convey'd until such Redemption should be made; and it's known, that most of the Estates in *Scotland* from Father to Son are so convey'd, and such Conveyance were ever esteem'd sufficient to convey the Property of any Freehold whatsoever.

As to the Objections against the other nine Votes for the Sitting Member, they are frivolous, and will not be made good at the Tryal of the Election.

There are Objections made by the Sitting Member against seven of the Petitioner's Votes, and particularly against my Lord *Johnston*, as being the Eldest Son of a Peer, who cannot Claim a Vote by the Law of *Scotland*; and the Objections against the other six will undoubtedly be made good against the Petitioner, at the Tryal of the Election.

Note, That the Conveyance of the Lands by which Mr. *Murray*, the Petitioner, and other four of his Voters claim their Votes, are of the same Nature and Tenor with the ten pretended split Voters for the Sitting Member, and objected against by the Petitioner; these four are over and above the other seven that will undoubtedly be disqualified at the Tryal.

S T A T E

O F

E L E C T I O N

O F

The Shire of *Dum-*
fries in Scotland.

CASE of Colonel St. Claire's Election for the Burroughs of Dysart, Kirkaldie, Burntisland and Kinghorn.

816 m. 4 47
55

THAT the Commissioners for these Burroughs having met at *Dysart* (the presiding Burrough at this Election) upon the 13th of *April* last to chule a Burgefs to represent them in Parliament, the Commissioners for *Dysart* and *Kirkaldie* voted for Colonel *St. Claire*, those for *Burntisland* and *Kinghorn* voted for Mr. *Lesly*; but the Commissioner for *Dysart* (the presiding Burrough) having by Act of Parliament a casting or decisive Vote, in case of an Equality, he gave his said Vote for Colonel *St. Claire*, whereby he had three to two, and consequently was duly Elected.

6th of 2. Anne,
Cap. 6th.

“ Enacts, that the Common Clerk of the presiding Burrough shall return the Name of the Person Elected, to the Sheriff wherein such presiding Burrough is, who shall annex it to his Writt, and return it with the same into the Court from whence the the Writt issued.

Agreeable to this Law, the Common Clerk of *Dysart* made a Return of the said Colonel *St. Claire*, and the Day after the Election did in Person tender the same to the Earl of *Rothies*, Sheriff of the County; but he refused to accept the same, and told the Clerk he could not return Colonel *St. Claire* till he got Advice.

Colonel *St. Claire* being desirous to know what Return the Sheriff would make, made several Applications for that purpose, and was from time to time, by Letters from Lord *Lesly*, particularly one of the 28th of *April*, acquainted, that his Father the Sheriff was not, even at that time, come to any Resolution; whereas it now appears, he had the 13th of *April*, the very Day of the Election, signed a Return of Mr. *Lesly* his third Son; but that was not returned to the Crown Office till the 9th of *May*, the Day before the Parliament was appointed to meet, and Colonel *St. Claire* can't but apprehend this affected Delay was with a View entirely to prevent him from seeking any Redress by a Petition, at least to postpone the Lodging it as long as possible.

The Return made of Mr. *Lesly* runs thus:

“ This Indenture made between the Earl of *Rothies* and George *Ireland*, Common Clerk of *Kinghorn* (there has been a Rasure where these following Words are writt) (Walter *Pitillo*, Common Clerk of *Dysart*, refusing to return Mr. Thomas *Lesly*, tho' legally Elected as after expressed) and Clerk to the Election of the Clafs or District after specified, specially appointed by a Majority of the *habile* Electors to make the Return of the said Election conform to the Statute made on that Behalf.

This Return admits Mr. *Pitillo* was the proper returning Officer, so that Mr. *Lesly* not being returned by him, the Return now made is consequently illegall, and so it appears upon the Face of it; besides *Ireland* neither was nor could be chose Clerk, nor was *Pitillo* so much as desired to return Mr. *Lesly*.

By this Return the Sheriff takes upon him to determine who were *habile* Voters; that is, who had, and who had not right to Vote.

Should this Proceeding meet with the least Countenance, there is an end of the Freedom of Elections, and the Sheriff will never fail to return his own Friend, and as the Elections in *Scotland* are so very late, that in the ordinary Course, Petitions can't be heard for several Sessions.

Colonel *St. Claire* humbly Hopes upon the Circumstances of this Case, since there is such an apparent Partiality, such flagrant Circumstances of Injustice and Violation of the Law appearing upon the very Face of the Return, that the Honorable the House of Commons will direct his Case to be heard at the Barr, upon the Merits of the Return. *to be amended*

CASE

OF

Colonel St. Claire's

ELECTION.



Essex's Excellency :

816 m. 4.
56

K OR THE Gallantry of the Freeholders of that County.

Being a short Account of the Brave British Behaviour of those
Worthy Freeholders, in the Choice of their Knights
to serve in the next Parliament.

Together with

The Truly Noble LORD GRAY His SPEECH
at the Close of their Choice.

*Published by an Eye-witness of their most Noble Courage for the Example
of their Neighbouring Counties.*

AS Long Parliaments have been heretofore the great mischief & ruin of the free-born English man's Liberty, which this Nation in general began to be very sensible of, by the abundant Evils that had like to have befallen the good people of *England*, even almost to the overthrow of all Propriety and Priviledges, as well as Religion, which the All-wise God, out of pity to this Nation, hath now at last put an end unto, by an unexpected hand of Providence: So did there lately seem to threaten as great an Evil by burdening the Counties with the Choice of too frequent Parliaments; and the Cause of this Fear did not arise in the hearts of wise men without some Cause; for Drinking and Revelling, being grown into both Fashion and Custom in many places of this Kingdom, both Burroughs and Counties, as necessary Qualifications to make a wise Representative, Gentlemen indeed, those that are really such in their sober deportment and carriage, began to grow weary; though they could not but see, that nothing but utter destruction must at last most certainly swallow up both them and their Posterity, in some short time, in case persons were Chosen, as only obtained their Elections by Drinking and Feasting the Country. For wise men well know that such excessive Charges was so unreasonable a thing to be born by any honest person, that hath no other end than his Countries good, that it could not but be imagined long since that those persons that got such their Elections by those waies and means, had another end in it, and designed repayment again in a private and unjust way, our

of the peoples pockets, by selling their Votes at a dear rate for the raising of money, and in other matters of great moment.

Nay, some persons, and not a few, to the eternal Infamy of both them that paid, and them that received such wages of unrighteousness, were grown to that excess after they were sent up Members to the late Long Parliament, that they received yearly more money for selling their Country, than it cost them to be so elected; so that at last to be once got a Parliament-man, was grown a sure way both of profit and honour, though purchased out of the poor peoples hearts blood; for those men to have good places, or large Pensions, would and did as easily part with their Countries Liberty, and the Peoples Freedom and Right, as well as their money; and, which may easily appear, if we consider their domineering over their Equals, and despising Law, and longing for Seats in the late Long Parliament, to be continued to them and their Heirs for ever.

But not to trouble you further with their ill Proceedings at this time, since we have yet room for hopes that we shall have once more an *English* Parliament that will look into such miscarriages, and give a due reward to such Offenders in the late Long Parliament, who either for Places or Pensions, sold their Votes and their Country at a cheaper rate than *Esau* did his birth-right.

But as to the Gallantry and Nobleness of divers of the Gentry of *Essex*, as well as the whole body of the Freeholders, there take this short Narrative; The Writ being directed for the Choice of two Knights for the Shire, *Tuesday* last, the 12th. of this Instant *August* was appointed the Day, being the first County-Court; And whereas Sir *Eliab Harvey*, and Colonel *Mildmay* were former Members in the last good Parliament. Colonel *Mildmay* did sometime before the Day of Election intimate to Sir *Eliab Harvey* his intentions to stand to be one of the Knights of the Shire; and that as they had been both chosen before, he believed the Country would now do the like freely; but though the Colonels Interest in the Country was looked upon by all to be that which brought them both to be so easily Elected before; yet Sir *Eliab* (as is believed) trusting either to his own Interest, or the Interest of the Duke of *Albemarle*, and some other of the Gentry, did absolutely refuse to joyn himself with Colonel *Mildmay*; but on the contrary, was resolved to stand alone, that now his Interest with the Duke, and some of the Gentry, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*, was sufficient not only to be Chosen Knights of the Shire himself; but also wholly to lay aside and disappoint the Colonel of his intentions; and in effect under hand to oppose his Election, which was thought to be more easily done, because the Colonel, like the old English man, was resolved not to be at any cost or charges in the obtaining his Election, thinking, as indeed it is a burden sufficient to serve their Country as their Member, and not vainly to throw away his Estate, as well as his labour to be their Servant too; for that his Noble Spirit well knew, that he that served his Country faithfully, deserved the Thanks of his Country, without spending his Estate to be Chosen: but some were not idle all this time, since the Dissolution of the last Parliament, to reproach, vilifie and abuse that Worthy Person, Colonel *Mildmay*; yet the summe of all their malice could reach no higher, after all, but to reproach him for a Phanatick, a name too common in the mouths of our last Protestants, and so little understood by them; but too too grateful to the Papists, by which they have most maliciously branded every sober person in *England* with

with that name; nay, a man can hardly pass through the Streets with sobriety in his face, but he is branded for a Phanatick; and by some that would make us believe they are Protestants themselves; but if Phanatick does denote a mad man, as I have understood it alwaies did, till within the compass of twenty years last past, then I am sure it is as false an aspersions cast on that Worthy Person, as that was which was cast upon the Apostles, that they were mad-men for Preaching the Resurrection from the dead, and Judgment Day to come; but let such, whoever they are, know, it is a thousand times more honourable to be called by them *Phanaticks* than *good Christians*, a thing I fear they are very little acquainted with more than the Name: But there we leave them where they most delight, and proceed to tell you, that some of the Tribe of *Levi* both before and at this Election were very zealous against this worrthy person Coll. *Mildmay*; for one of them standing by a Papist, that Voted against the Collonel, cryed, well done, he did not doubt but that they should agree well enough in the main, though not in all points. Some sent their Paper-pellet to all their Neighbourhood, and especally to their own Club of the Long Robe, and did incourage and threaten them upon their obedience to their Diocessian, that they should not fail, but make all the Interest possibly they cou'd, that Collonel *Mildmay* might not be Chosen, but all hands for Sir *Thomas Middleton*, whom they knew would never fail their Cause, nor their Church, which was all those Gallions cared for, no matter what became of their Country; it was the Liberties and Sauciness of the Lay-men they hated; and they must be brought into blind obedience to them, and pin their Faith on their sleeves, or else all was undone, and the King and Country lost; this was their cry and exhortation; and my Lord Duke supposing his Interest in the Country to be made greater by standing up against Collonel *Mildmay*, with all his power and might, both in his person and friends, engages all against the Collonel, and mullers up all to come and give their Vote for *Middleton* against *Mildmay*.

But the day being come, the Roads were every where filled round *Chelmsford* with vast numbers of Gentry and Freeholders, the night before there not being room enough in that Town for Lodging, and in the Morning by Seven of the clock Coll. *Mildmay* came from his house to the place near the Hop-ground, with about 1000 Gentlemen and Freeholders, where met him my Lord *Shandish* with about 1000 more, all on horse-back, crying out, *A Mildmay, a Mildmay*, with many vollics of Acclamations; presently after the ever noble and renowned Lord *Gray* met the Collonel in a most sumptuous habit, with his led Horses in rich Trappings, and about 2000 Horse attending him; then the Lord *Gray* with the Collonel began to march into the Town, where they were met with near 2000 Horse more, and so passing through the Town into the Field in very good order, with their mouths loudly hollowing for *A Mildmay* only, and crying out, God bless my Lord *Gray*, they there rested for about an hour, while they drew up in a posture to be viewed, and being then all got together, was not esteemed less than 6000 men. Not long after came into the Town Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with about 150 or 200 Horse-men, and my Lord Duke and Sir *Eliab Harvey* with about 400 men more, accounting their Servants and Attendants; and Sir *Eliab* came into the Field near to Coll. *Mildmay*: but the Collonels men being angry that Sir *Eliab* should espouse another interest, and not joyn with the Collonel, resolved unanimously as one man, that they would only give one Voyce for the Collonel, and Reserve the

other for such a person as the Collonel should please to nominate to them himself: which being resolved, the Collonel with his company drew out of the Field to the Town-house, and riding several times about it, with an incredible shout for a *Mildmay*, a *Mildmay*, that scarce the like was ever seen at any Election; and the hour being come for the Writ to be read, the Collonel goes to the Town-Hall, and being told the High Sheriff was ready, made a short Speech to the people to this effect.

*Gentlemen and Friends, since I see you judge me worthy to serve you as a Member in this next Parliament, I promise you, according to the best of my understanding, faithfully to discharge that trust you so unanimously intend to repose in me; and since you judge me a fit Person, I hope you may give some credit to my recommendation of another Person to joyn with me in that Service, which I shall name with your leave, and if you approve of, and judge him worthy also, though he be not here, yet he may soon be sent for to come among you: To which all the People gave a great shout, and cryed, Name him, name him; which then the Collonel did, and told them, John Comott Honeywood, Esq; a Person of a very good Estate in this County, was in his Judgment a very honest and worthy Person, and one that he did verily believe would serve them faithfully: Which the people liking, immediately with a great shout cryed, Send for him, a Honeywood, and a Mildmay, and none else; and so the word being given out among the Free-holders, and the Collonel with them surrounding the Market-places two or three times, that the people might be all informed of the second person, every man at last (which was within the compass of half an hour) cryed out as much a *Honeywood* as a *Mildmay*; and Mr. Honeywood being come up to the Company, he and the Collonel, with Sir Eliab Harvey, and Sir Thomas Middleton went into Court, where the Sheriff was ready, and the Noble Lord Gray did the Collonel and Mr. Honeywood the Honour to enter into the Court with them, to see matters fairly carryed, which otherwise might not have been: The Duke of *Albemarle* on the other side, and some of the Gentry were pleased to be in Court also; and the Writ being read about Ten of the clock at the High Sheriffs command, who in all the occurrences of the whole action carryed himself like a worthy Gentleman, and did endeavour as much as could be to prevent any disorders in the Election: The Writ being read, and demand being made who they would chuse for their Knights of the Shire, was immediately answered by the whole people with loud cries, *A Mildmay, a Mildmay, and no Courtier nor Pensioner*; and then silence being made again, and demanded who they would have for the other person, they did as unanimously cry out, *A Honeywood, a Honeywood, a good Protestant*; and it could hardly be perceived, that any there present of the Electors were of any other mind, or took so much as notice of Sir Eliab Harvey, or Sir Thomas Middleton, (except their Servants, and those that came along with the Duke, and his Attendants) but notwithstanding the great inequality both in the Field and the place of Elections, as it is before expressed, yet Sir Eliab Harvey and Sir Thomas Middleton demanded the Poll; and before the beginning of the Poll, Sir Eliab Harvey was pleased to tell the people, that Coll. *Mildmay* had broke his promise with him; but in what, was not then understood, otherwise than it was suspected he meant, that Coll. *Mildmay* ought not to have joyned with any other Person but him, but the Collonel giving ear to what was said by him, declared to the people, That he never was in the least guilty of leaving Sir Eliab's interest, or designing so to doe, or under any promise to joyn with him*



him whatsoever; for that it was so far from any such thing, that he told him, *Sir Eliab, I wonder you should charge me thus, when you know the contrary, that I did desire you to stand with me, and to join interests together, to save the Country Trouble and Charges; and you absolutely denyed it, and always returned me answer, You must not, nor would not join with any:* Which words of the Collonel were attested in the Court to be true, by a very worthy Gentleman, that averred to his knowledge, the Collonel had sought to *Sir Eliab*, and was absolutely denyed.

These words passing, the Poll was begun, and each Person that stood had his Clark to take the Poll, which began about eleven a clock that day, where was such excessive thronging of the free holders, being eager to be polled, that the Court was fain to adjourn several times that day to ease themselves; the tumult being great, and the Countreymen fearing some trick might be put upon them, would not leave the place at no rate, crying out, It was a shame that any Gentleman should offer to stand a Poll at so vast a disproportion, since the whole Countrey was for *Mildmay*, and *Honywood*, and wished that *Sir Eliab Hurvey*, and *Sir Thomas Middleton*, and the Duke, would oppose the Countrey, who was all but as one man; but *Sir Eliab Hurvey* in reply to Coll. *Mildmay* then told the people, That now he did declare he would join with *Sir Tho. Middleton*; but after a little space, when he was informed that Coll. *Mildmay* had never joyned with any man till he came to the place of Election, and saw him join with *Sir Thomas Middleton*, then *Sir Eliab Hurvey* very worthily told the people, he would not at all concern himself in joyning with any man whatsoever. And no sooner was the Poll begun, but some persons that would be thought both to be Gentlemen, and the wisest Justices in the County, in opposition, and as it then should seem to warrant no other than to breed a disturbance, first on the Bench gave Coll. *Mildmay* and his party very reviling Language, as pitiful inconsiderable Phanaticks, and the like, and such words as only befitted a railing person in his Pulpit, or a drunken Goddamme, telling them they had none but a company of Clowns, and that the Collonel had never a Gentleman among them, nor any person that was a Gentleman would offer to set up such persons to be Parliament-men, and the like: which proceedings did enrage the Free holders, and made them cry out, they were better men than themselves; and all their abuses and tricks could not perswade nor affright them from standing up for their Countreys good; and then told them, None but Papists and Half-Protestants would abuse such men. But those of *Sir Thomas Middleton's* party, and such especially as polled for him, were not content with giving ill language of the basest sort, but upon the Bench did all they could to make disturbances, by violences offered to the Collonels person, one of them having the Impudence (who calls himself a Knight) to take him by the Hair or the Nose, to provoke the Collonel to strike, that so there might be a quarrel, so as to make a disturbance and evacuate the Election, or at least prolong the Poll, which was aimed at on purpose to tire out the Countrey-people, it being Harvest-time, and also they hoping, that they bearing their own cost and charges, would send them home the sooner; so that by delaying the Poll, they might at last be in some equality with the Collonel, and when the Collonel well answered that Person, and they saw that would not doe, and that the Noble Lord *Gray* began now to be sensible of their abuses and designs, the next thing they undertook, was to quarrel with the Lord *Gray* himself; but the person that did that being a Peer, and the Noble

Lord *Gray* vindicating his Honour with that Peer, and giving him an answer suitable to a Challenge said to be sent him. I shall not further repeat that matter: But when that would not do their work neither, then some of the Justices of the Peace (as they pretended themselves) for the promoting their cause, fell upon the Clark that took the Poll for Col. *Mildmay*, and a wrathful fellow, to shew his kindness to his Friend the Duke, and the other persons that stood against the Collonel, in his abundant Wisdom, Justice and Manhood, assaulted the said Clark, and struck him several times, upon pretence the Clark did not doe his duty by standing bare to his Worship, though then the Court was shut, (and the Sheriff not there, which only made the Court) and committed the person into custody for calling the Clergy-men *Priests*; although he could not but well know, it is a Title they all own, and would fain be termed such; and the Clark must be carried to Prison, and the Books he had taken the Poll in must by all means be taken from him, which was indeed thought to be the design of the quarrel, to get the Books from him: Then a worthy person which did only intimate his dislike of these things, by interposing himself, was abused. But these proceedings, though very prejudicial to the persons that bore them, yet were no advantage to their own party, for the worthy Freeholders were the more incensed against them: And if the Wisdom of my Lord *Gray*, the Sheriff and the Collonel, had not been great, these proceedings might have caused great mischiefs; but the Countrey-men were so sensible of the brave courage and gallantry of my Lord *Gray* that no sooner was he, the Collonel and Mr. *Honeywood* leaving the Court to go to their Lodgings at all times, but they all as one man, attended them with great shouts, crying, *God bless my Lord Gray for standing for the Countrey-men*; and then crying out, *A Mildmay, a Honeywood*: but when the other party went from the Court, there was silence enough. Thus the Poll continued from Tuesday about Eleven a clock till about nine on the Friday following; where in all that whole time the Freeholders Zeal was so great, that they never abated of their Courage; and like Noble English men, worthy Eternal Honour, lay in Town at their own cost and charges, and scorned to put their Members to two-pence charge; but divers of them did help and assist one another, and with that willingness and cheerfulness, that it is beyond expression, which other Counties having so good an Example, I hope will take pattern by, and scorn to be treated by the Members they chuse, but will bear their own charges, and not discourage honest men, which would serve them, were it not for the excessive charges, as well as burden.

These worthy Freeholders would often say, That it was the high way to make men Pensioners and Knaves, to put them to charges to be Chosen; and so constant were these men in their resolutions of Chusing those worthy Gentlemen, that they would call out to the Court oft times when they were so throned, and almost stifled to death, That they would not be tired out notwithstanding the discouragements they met with sometimes from the Court in preferring other persons that came in fresh to be Polled before them. And they would often say, if we stay this month we will not be tired out, and other times cryed out most bitterly in the Streets against the Pensioners in the late Long Parliament, that had almost sold them for slaves: And at other times when they were told they would lose their Corn on the ground if they stayed longer, they made this bold Answer, *That they would rather trust God with their Corn, than trust the Devil to chuse their Parliament-men.* For that they did

did now clearly see that all was at stake, and that they had too long pinned their faith on other persons sleeves; with a multitude of such other hearty expressions, too tedious here to be related.

But on *Friday* morning, about seven of the Clock, no person almost appearing to Poll against the Collonel, and Proclamation being made three times, that all persons should come in to Poll, or else the Poll would be shut up: about eight of the Clock all being Polled that appeared, the Poll was shut, and the Court adjourned till One that day, till the Books were cast up, which was done by that time, in presence of divers persons appointed by the Sheriff to see the same fairly done; but the Duke, with *Sir Thomas Middleton*, and *Sir Eliab Harvey* withdrawing from the Court after the Poll was shut up, it was thought fit to send to them to be present at the calling up of the same; but *Sir Eliab Harvey* immediately left the Town, and *Sir Thomas Middleton* did not appear himself, but sent a person to inspect the Poll; but no sooner was the Poll closed, but news was brought, there were about 500 came to the Town on purpose to be Polled for Collonel *Mildmay* and *Honeywood*, and many hundreds more that day came in for that purpose: It was given out over night that the Poll would be continued several daies longer, and so divers persons went home and returned as occasion offered; but the Poll being cast up, was found to be one thousand five hundred ninety two for Coll. *Mildmay*, 1517 for Mr. *Honeywood*, six hundred sixty nine, for *Sir Eliab Harvey*, 754 for *Sir Thomas Middleton*, among which were some persons that were convicted Papists, and above 200 of the Tribe of *Levi*, some of which, to the dishonour of their Profession behaved themselves, to say no worse of them, nor like sober men, there being so much good Liquor in the Town, and the generosity of those they took part with, being too much abused by them: But notwithstanding the two Knights men, were nobly kept and entertained, and no manner of Entertainment given by the other side; yet the difference was so great, and would have been as much more, had the Poll continued longer; but the Poll continued for the two Knights to the last man.

But the Sheriff returning to the Court at the time according to custom, proclaimed Collonel *Mildmay*, and Mr. *Honeywood* duely Elected, and then Indentures were sealed in Court; after which the Lord *Gray* calling to the Freeholders in a very handiom Speech to this effect delivered himself.

Gentlemen, your zeal you have shown for your Liberties, and the Countries good at this Election, and your gallant Carriage and Behaviour, is never enough sufficiently to be commended; and that which more highly commends you, besides the pains you have taken in attending the hardships that have been put on you, is that you have born your own Charges of this Election yourselves, and have not been chargeable to the Gentlemen you have Chosen, but have wisely considered, that such as make it a Trade to bear the Counties Charge, and feast them to be Chosen, do fetch the same out of the Country-mens pockets another way, which tends to the ruin of your Estates and Liberties: And I hope this good President will be imitated by our Neighbouring Counties; therefore I shall say no more to you at this time, but wish you still to continue your Zeal and Courage for the maintaining your Liberties, and the Protestant Religion.

At which the Freeholders gave a great shout, crying out, *God bless your Honour, and all good English-men that will stand up for the Peoples Liberties*; and then the Knights in two Chairs were carried round the Town, and brought to their Lodgings with an innumerable company of people shouting and crying, *A Mildmay and Honeywood*; which being done, my Lord Gray and the Sheriff dined at the Collonel's Chamber, with some other of his friends, and the People attended on Horse-back to wait on my Lord Gray and the Collonel, and Mr. *Honeywood* out of Town, which was done about five of the clock, with near five hundred Horse: But I must not forget to relate one Passage which was committed by a person that was against the Collonel, and one that call'd himself a Gentleman, that while my Lord Gray and the rest were at Dinner, a little before they were taking Horse to go out of Town, a poor Country-man going along the Streets, by the Door where the Opposites lodged, and crying out, *A Mildmay and Honeywood*, he seeing the Country-man's Zeal, knock'd him down, and broke the Country-man's Legg, and afterwards fled to the Inn for shelter; but the Country-man's friends acquainted the Lord Gray and the Collonel with the action, they immediately ordered the person that did the fact to be seized, which was done, and he committed to Goal, and ordered the poor man to be carefully lookt after; which ill Action ought not to be laid to the charge of any but malicious persons; and indeed so much of malice did appear by the words and actions of those that Poiled against the Collonel, that a sober man would blush to hear; and among the rest was given out, That no Gentleman, or like a Gentleman, would appear on the Collonel's side, which was so notoriously false, that by the very Book wherein their names were entered, can testify there were as many Gentlemen of Estates, and men of quality appeared for the Collonel, as they had, and rather more, except Clergy, my Lord *Howard*, my Lord *Gray*, with Sir *Eliab Harvey* himself, and divers other Lords and Gentlemen, making up the numbers of Freeholders on the Collonel's side.

This being the true Account, though not dress'd up in Terms of Art, or varnished with a florid stile, is hoped will be acceptable to those honest Freeholders; and when other Countries shall see the brave Courage and Wisdom of this County of *Essex*, in the Choice of two such worthy Men, in spite of all Opposition, that they will imitate their Pattern, and no more suffer themselves to be feasted, and drunk out of their reason, which is the reason that Ill men are too often Representatives in Parliament, which never designed by their Entertainments given to the County, but to be doubly and trebly reimburs'd out of their Electors pockets, which way doth inevitably indanger the Loss and Liberty of the whole Nation in general.

And now good Country-men, do but consider nothing can so soon enslave you and your Posterity, as the Choice of ill Members in Parliament; for to have your Throats cut in the face of Law, is a thousand times worse than the Force of Arms; and assure your selves, they are worse than the Papists, or at least no better, that would go about to perswade you to submit to any thing short of your just Rights and Liberties.

FINIS.

K 49 816 m. 4

The CASE of CHARLES LESLY, Esq;

UPON the 14th Day of April 1722, the Commissioners Elected for chusing a Member of Parliament for the District of the Boroughs of *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Compar*, and *St. Andrew's*, met at *Forfar* the presiding Borough of the said District.

Alexander Binny, Commissioner for the said Town of *Forfar*, produced his Commission, *Robert Robertson*, Commissioner, for the said Borough of *Perth*, likewise produced his Commission; and *Alexander Ferrier* produced his Commission for the said Town of *Dundee*.

All which three Commissions being read, and no Objection made to either of them, they were unanimously admitted.

Capt. *William Erskine* of the Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons, produced a Commission signed by the Provost and several of the Common Council Men, of the said Borough of *St. Andrews*.

At the same Time *Alexander Bell*, Eldest Bailiff of the said Borough, produced a Commission, signed by several of the Common Council-men, and thereupon protested that he might be receiv'd as Commissioner for the said Borough, because his Commission was signed by a Majority of the Legal Voters; and tho' it had not the Solemnity of the Clerks Subscription and Seal of the Borough thereto, yet that could be no Objection against it, because the Clerk being under the Direction of Col. *Philip Anstruther*, Provost of the said Borough, was prevailed upon by him to refuse to sign the Commission, and prevented from putting the Seal of the Borough thereto (the said Colonel having taken the same from him some Days before) as appeared by two Instruments of Protest under the Hands of a Notary Publick taken against the said Clerk, and then produced to the Meeting by the said *Alexander Bell*.

Charles Lesly, Esq; produced a Commission to him from the Borough of *Compar*.

Ensign *James Erskine* likewise produced a Writing, which he call'd a Commission to him from the said Town of *Compar*, but the same was signed by none of the Magistrates, nor the Clerk, and by very few of the Common Council-men of the said Borough, neither had it the Common Seal of the Borough affixed to it.

When the Commissioners for *Forfar*, *Perth* and *Dundee*, came to consider which of these disputed Commissions ought to be receiv'd, the said *Alexander Binny*, Commissioner for *Forfar*, and Preses of the Meeting, order'd the Commission produced by Capt. *William Erskine* for the Borough of *St. Andrews* to be read, and without so much as reading the other Commission from the said Borough, produced by the said *Alexander Bell*, or taking any Notice of the Protest above mentioned, he ordered the said Commission to be marked by the Clerk as a good Commission; and the said Capt. *William Erskine* to take his Seat as Commissioner from the Borough of *St. Andrews*, and to vote at that Meeting.

Against which arbitrary and illegal Proceeding, the said *Robert Robertson* and *Alexander Ferrier* protested, and insisted, that since there were two Commissions produced from the Borough of *St. Andrews*, they could not proceed to make a Judgment of either of them till both were read and examined by them: And then it was to be determined by the Plurality of Votes, which was the best Commission, and not by the single Vote of the Preses without Concurrence of both, or at least one of the other two indisputed Commissioners.

The said Commissioners for *Perth* and *Dundee* likewise insisted that the two Commissioners from *Compar* (as being the last presiding Borough) should be examined Prior to those from *St. Andrews*, or at least that the Commissioners, from both these disputed Boroughs, shou'd be examined and determined, before either of them were allowed to Vote at that Meeting.

The said *Alexander Binny*, without any Regard to what the other two Commissioners proposed and insisted on, as appears by the Minutes, moved the Question, Remove *Alexander Bell* (the other Commissioner from *St. Andrews*) from the Meeting or no; against which both the Commissioners from *Perth* and *Dundee*, objected that it was Irregular to put a Question to remove him before they had read or considered his Commission. And that it was incongruous to allow Capt. *Erskine* to vote in removing the said *Alexander Bell*, or in any Vote relating to his own Commission; but the Preses most arbitrarily put the Vote, and he and Capt. *Erskine* voted (Remove) The other two Commissioners voted (No) and then the Preses taking the casting Vote, and Voting (Remove) He pretended the Removes had carry'd it; and therefore he ordered the said Mr. *Bell* to withdraw, or that he otherwise would make him
be

be pulled out by Force; upon which the said Mr. Bell did Remove, but protested that he was most illegally removed, and that he as Commissioner for St. Andrews, did Vote for Charles Lesly to be Member for that District.

Charles Lesly, Esq; having produced a Commission from Cowpar, signed by the present Magistrates and Town Council, to the Number of Eighteen, (the whole Council consisting but of Twenty Six) likewise signed by the Town Clerk, and having the common Seal of the Corporation affixed thereto, he protested, That since his Commission was from the only acting and legal Magistrates, and Town Council To whom only the Sheriffs Precept had been directed: And who only had been in the actual and constant Possession of their respective Offices: And having all the other Solemnities necessary, that therefore he only should be received, and the other Commission produced by James Erskine should be Rejected.

The Commissioners from Perth and Dundee moved, that since Mr. Lesly's Commission was fully as formal as Capt. Erskine's Commission from St. Andrews, therefore it should be immediately received, and Mr. Lesly admitted to vote in the same Way and Manner as Capt. Erskine had been in his own Case, upon which they took Instruments.

Mr. Binny the Preses, refused this Motion, and pretended to submit the Validity of Mr. Lesly's Commission to a Vote, and to allow Capt. Erskine to vote therein.

Against all which arbitrary and illegal Proceedings of the said Alexander Binny Preses, the said Robert Robertson, Commissioner from Perth; Alexander Ferrier, Commissioner from Dundee, and the said Charles Lesly, Commissioner from Cowpar, protested and declared, that for preserving the Rights and Privileges of their respective Boroughs, they found themselves oblig'd to chuse a new Preses, and therefore they required William Dickson, Town Clerk of Forfar, to attend them as the Majority of the Lawful Commissioners, or otherwise, to deliver to them their several Commissions, Writings and Instruments produced by them, and the Minutes of the Proceedings of that Meeting, which he refusing to do, the said Commissioners finding the Town House beset with armed Men, and the free Use thereof refused to them, they found themselves under a Necessity to separate, and to retire to a private House, where they regularly proceeded to the Choice of a Member of Parliament to represent that District, and unanimously chose Charles Lesly, Esq;

So that upon the Face of the Minutes of Election, it will appear that Mr. Lesly was the only duly Elected Member in either of the three following Cases; 1st, Suppose the Votes of the undisputed Commissioners be only admitted, then Mr. Lesly had the Majority, viz. Two to One. 2^d, Suppose all the Commissioners named had been allowed to Vote, then Mr. Lesly had the Majority, viz. Four to Three. 3^d, Suppose the Merits of the Election should be so far entered into as to determine the Matter of Right, with Respect to the Disputed Commissioners, then it will appear that Mr. Lesly had likewise the Majority, viz. Three to Two at least, if not Four to One.

Notwithstanding of which the Sheriff made a double Return.

And tho' the Clerk of the presiding Borough should be found to be the proper returning Officer, yet since the Injustice of his Return appears upon the Face of his own Minutes, ready to be shown to the House, its hoped the Return will be order'd to be amended, as was one in the Case of Mr. Murray and Mr. Campbell the Beginning of the last Parliament.

THE
C A S E
O F
Charles Lesly, Esq;

THE
C A S E⁵⁰
OF
George Wynne, Esq;
ON A *K*
Double Return for the Shire-Town of Flint.

IN the Countrey of *Flint* there are five Boroughs, viz. *Flint*, *Overton*, *Rhyddland*, *Caerwys* and *Caergurley*, which Boroughs have an undoubted Right to send one Member to Parliament.

The Town of *Flint* has constantly been the Place of Election, and the two Bailiffs of *Flint* the Returning Officers, and the Poll has been always taken by the Recorder of that Town, a sworn Officer, and the Burgesses of the said several Boroughs have the Right of Electing, and enjoyed such Right without Interruption.

In *Flint* and *Overton* there are two Sorts of Burgesses, viz. Some by Creation, called Sworn or Out-Burgesses; others, by inhabiting within the Borough, called Resident-Burgesses: But the other three Boroughs have Resident-Burgesses only.

At the last Election, Mr. *Wynne* and *Salisbury Lloyd*, Esq; stood Candidates, and the Bailiffs of *Flint*, who were the Returning Officers, were *David Jones* and *John Jones*.

The Election began on Monday the 28th Day of *August* last, at *Flint*, and every Burgess was strictly examin'd to his Right of Voting, and afterwards Sworn thereto, unless his Right was allowed by both Candidates, which protracted the Poll to *Thursday* the 31st.

During the Time of the Election, *John Jones* the Bailiff shewed great Partiality, and insisted upon several Persons being admitted to Poll for Mr. *Lloyd*, who had no Pretence of Right to Vote; notwithstanding which, when the Recorder cast up the Book, the Number of Votes, including those of the unqualified Persons that Polled for Mr. *Lloyd*, were found to be thus; for

G. WYNNE - - - 685
S. LLOYD - - - 312

Majority for G. WYNNE - - - 373

The Poll standing thus, *David Jones*, according to his Duty, returned Mr. *Wynne* duly Elected, but *John Jones*, without knowing the Numbers, or desiring the Poll-Book to be cast up, and without the least Foundation of Justice, declared Mr. *Lloyd* to be duly Elected, and an Indenture was produced by *John Jones* an Attorney, (who was Mr. *Lloyd's* Clerk to take the Poll) which he had brought in his Pocket ready prepared; and thereupon *John Jones* the Bailiff, being laboured both by Promises and Threats, returned Mr. *Lloyd*.

Mr. *Wynne* could not conceive, before Mr. *Lloyd* printed his Case, what he intended to suggest in Justification of this Return; but it seems he objects to the Right of the Out or Sworn-Burgesses. This Objection, 'tis presumed, can have little Weight, since the Out-Burgesses, as well as Resident-Burgesses, have constantly been admitted to Vote at all Elections, nor has their Right been ever once questioned.

And if in this Case the Right of the Sworn or Out-Burgesses should be taken away, the Privileges of the Out-Burgesses or Freemen in every Borough in *Great-Britain*, may with equal Justice be wrested from them.

But though the Votes of the Out-Burgesses should be set aside, yet there will still remain a very considerable Majority for Mr. *Wynne*.

THE

CASE

OF

GEORGE WYNNE, Esq;



Donyton.

*The CASE of James Sheppard, Esq;
against Sir Walter Yonge, upon the
Double Return of the said Borough.*

*Mr. Sheppard is Return'd duly Elected by the Majority of
the Inhabitants, Householders paying Scot and Lot.*

Sir Walter Yonge by a Majority of the other Inhabitants.

THE Right of Elections is in the Inhabitants, Householders, paying Scot and Lot. No other Inhabitants were ever Poll'd till many Years after the Restauration of K. Charles II.

Since that Populace call'd *Pot-wallers*, who live as In-mates Three or Four in a House, claim'd to Vote, and for being refused, have some times pull'd down Houses, and committed other great Disorders in the Borough; so that to preserve the Peace of the Town, the Portreeves have sometimes been forc'd to admit their Votes. But there never was, nor doth Sir *Walter Yonge* pretend there ever was from first to last, any one Return made otherwise than according to the Majority of Scot and Lot.

Note, That when these Outrages were committed, the present Sir *Walter Yonge* was Elected *per* Scot and Lot, at Two several Elections in Opposition to Major *Walrand* who insisted on the *Pot-wallers*. And Sir *Walter*, who has for many Years represented the Borough, has on all Occasions declar'd the Right to be in the Scot and Lot, and constantly made it his chief Care and Business to get the Majority of them, and declar'd he should always think himself safe when he had such a Majority.

Mr. *Sheppard* having that Majority hopes he has that Safety.

Note, In 1689, and 1695 in the Cases of *Great Marlow* and *Shaftsbury*, the Right of Election was adjudged to be in Scot and Lot: And they had but one Instance of any such Election; as by the Journals.

In 1628, in the Case of *Warwick*; and in latter Parliaments, the Cases of *Southwark*, *Bridgewater*, *New-Windsor*, *Southampton*, and divers others, where the Populace had frequently Voted, the Right of Election always adjudged to be in Scot and Lot, when it came in Question before the Honourable House of Commons.

In all these Cases it was held, That a Usage of such Poor Persons Voting for Representatives in Parliaments, was in it self unreasonable, and that it would be of dangerous Consequence to commit to such Poor Persons the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, as Guardians of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

And therefore nothing but a Usage altogether uninterrupted, has at any Time heretofore been allowed an Evidence to give such Poor Persons as did not pay Scot and Lot, a Right of Voting.

But in the Cases of *Reading*, *Abingdon*, and others, the Elections were restrain'd to Scot and Lot, altho' the Populace at large had always before Voted without Objection.

Note, No longer ago than in 1708, when Sir *John Elwill* oppos'd Sir *Walter Yonge*, and was generally agreed to have a Majority of the Populace; and thereupon talk'd of Petitioning against Sir *Walter*. Then Sir *Walter* said, That Scot and Lot was the Right; but now he having not a Majority of them, now Populace is the Right: So the Right of Election (if it be as Sir *Walter* wou'd have it) is either the one or the other Way, as it best serves his Purpose.

But it is Humbly Hoped, That since in the present Case; the Right has always been in Scot and Lot only, *Pot-wallers* Poll'd only for Quietness sake; and since Sir *Walter Yonge* himself has been several Times chosen by the Scot and Lot, in Opposition to the *Pot-Wallers*, and has from Time to Time declar'd that to be Right.

*It is humbly hoped this Honourable House will continue
this Ancient Right in the Scot and Lot only.*

THE
C A S E

OF

James Sheppard, Esq;

AGAINST

Sir Walter Yonge,

*Upon the Double Return for the Borough
of Honyton, in the County of Devon.*

The CASE of Sir *WALTER TONGE*,
upon the Double Return for the Borough of
Honiton in the County of *Devon*.

To be Heard at the Committee of Elections on Friday
the 26th of this Instant *January*.

HONITON is a Borough by Prescription, but sent no Members to Parliament from the Reign of King *Edward I.* to the year 1640. when it was revived, and at that time *William Pole* and *Walter Tonge* Esquires were Elected by all the Inhabitants Housekeepers, commonly called Potwallers, not receiving Alms.

In the Year 1661. there was a Contest and Poll at the Election for the said Borough, and all the said Potwallers were allowed to Poll.

Upon the Dissolution of that Parliament in February 1678. Sir *Walter Tonge* (the Petitioner) was Elected with Sir *Thomas Pust* in the like manner, and no objection made to the Right of Electing, tho' there was then a Contest and Poll.

In the two succeeding Parliaments the Petitioner Sir *Walter Tonge* was likewise Elected in the same manner.

In the second year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Sir *William Drake* and Sir *Walter Tonge* were Elected in the like manner by the Potwallers, and so they have been in every Parliament since, without any objection made to the Right of Election, tho' there have been several Contests and Polls within that time, particularly in the Twelfth year of King *William*, when upon the Petition of *William Courtney* Esq; against Sir *Walter Tonge*, the Right of Election for the said Borough was agreed to be in the Potwallers not receiving Alms, as appears by the Report of the Committee.

In the Year 1705. there was likewise a Contest and Poll, and all the Potwallers Voted in the same manner, and the Return was made accordingly by *John Walter*, then Portreeve of the said Borough, who hath now made this Special Return.

At the Election for this present Parliament, all the Inhabitants, Potwallers, were Polled in the usual manner, and no objection was made by the other Candidate Mr. *Sheppard*, or any other Person, against any of the Voters, as not paying Scot and Lot, but only whether they were Housekeepers? And several Persons offering their Votes for Mr. *Sheppard* affirmed they were Housekeepers, and as such that they had as good Votes as any in the Borough; and the Portreeve declared the same, and allowed all to Poll without distinction, that did not receive Alms.

At the Close of the Poll it appearing that Sir *Walter Tonge* had a great majority, Mr. *Sheppard* demanded a Scrutiny, and said he did it for this only Reason, That he might have a sight of the Poor Books, to see if any had Poll'd who receiv'd Alms; whereupon a Scrutiny was appointed for the next Morning, when upon examining the Poll it appear'd, that Sir *Walter Tonge* had a majority of Fifty four. Mr. *Sheppard* declin'd going into a Scrutiny, and started a new Pretence, never attempted or heard of before in that Borough, (*viz.*) That none have a Right to Vote but such as pay Scot and Lot only; and under that pretence the Portreeve refused to declare the Election, and about Ten or Eleven Days afterward he took upon him to make this Special Return, to the manifest Injury of the said Sir *Walter Tonge*, and of the Rightful Electors of the said Borough.

THE
CASE
OF

Sir Walter Yonge,

UPON

The Double Return for the
Borough of *Honiton* in the
County of *Devon*.

To be heard at the Committee of
Elections, on Friday the 26th of
this instant *January*.



The CASE of the Election of Kinross, in Answer to the Petition. K

THE best Answer can be offer'd to this Petition, is to give a short and ingenious Account of the whole Procedure in that Election; and to the end that such as are unacquainted with the Laws of Election in *Scotland*, may be able to make a Judgment.

It's to be understood, that by the Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, Anno 1681, intitl'd, *Act concerning the Election of Commissioners for Shires*. The Freeholders in each Shire are Ordain'd and Authoriz'd to meet and make up a Roll of all such Persons as shall instruct before them, that they are possess'd of all these Qualities, which the same Act requires, to intitle them to have a Vote in Elections; which Roll is to contain the Names and Designations of the Persons, and express the Extent or Valuation of their Lands; and to be the only Roll of Freeholders, capable to Elect, or be Elect'd: But may be Revis'd, Alter'd and Amended at any *Michaelmas* Head Court, and at all Elections by the Freeholders, Inroll'd as they shall see just Cause; and the Return is to be made upon the Majority of the Freeholders Inroll'd only.

By the Authority of this Act, the Sitting-Member and other Two Gentlemen (design'd in the Petition, the Sheriff and his Depute) were Inroll'd at the last *Michaelmas* Head Court; as appears by an Extract of the Minutes of Inrolment, and another Extract of the Roll it self.

This being done Ten or Twelve Days before the Election, these Gentlemen who were resolv'd to oppose the Sitting-Member, had no other Way left but to bring in all the Votes they could get, Good or Bad, if possible, by this Means to oblige the Clerk of the Election (who is the returning Officer) to make his Return upon this Majority, in Favour of their Friend; and such indeed was their Pinch, that they could not prevail with any who had a good Right to stand, so it fell to the Petitioner's Share to be the Candidate, tho' he has no Vote in that Shire.

All the Votes that could be brought to the Meeting were Five; a Number, tho' small, yet sufficient to out Number Three Of these Five, it shall be made appear evidently at the Bar, that One or Two at most can instruct their Title to Vote.

The Meeting being constitute, and the Preses and Clerk chosen by the Votes of the Freeholders, Inroll'd as the aforesaid Act directs, the several Gentlemen who pretended to have Right to Vote, gave in their Claims in order to be Inroll'd: The Petitioner and his Friends in the first Place, and thereafter others, who gave their Votes for the Sitting-Member. These Claims were receiv'd one after another, and the Freeholders Inroll'd, examin'd the Instructions thereof, and gave their Judgment distinctly on every one of them; and their Authority for so doing was so far from being objected against, that it was never so much as question'd.

That their may not be any Ground left to suspect the Freeholders Inroll'd of Partiality, in not admitting the Petitioner, or any of his Friends to be Inroll'd, it will be necessary to proceed in the History of this Election.

The first who gave in his Claim, in order to be Inroll'd, was Sir *Lawrence Mercer* of *Aldie*, who having produc'd no Writs to instruct the same, was rejected.

The Second was the Petitioner, who to instruct his Claim, produc'd a *Retour*, whereby it did appear, that the half Lands of *Byne*, were 20 sh. of old Extent, and another half Lands of *Byne*, together with several other Lands, (to which he declar'd he had no Right) were l. 3. of old Extent. He produc'd no Writ to instruct, that these Two half Lands of *Byne* belong'd to him; and his Argument for proving the Second half Lands of *Byne* to be a 20 sh. Land, because the First was so, was not thought good; but that he must instruct the Second half Lands to be a Third Part of all these Lands, which together are extended to l. 3. and in fact it shall now be made appear, that it is only about a Fourth Part.

The Third was *John Halliday* of *Tillibole*, Elder, who, for instructing his Claim, produc'd a Charter, whereby it did appear, that he stood infest in the Lands of *Bridglands* for Life, as also a *Retour*, whereby it did appear, that these Lands held few of the Crown for Payment of l. 7. and other Services; but the Extent not appearing distinct from the few duty as the Law requires, and these Lands being only l. 30. of valu'd Rent, he was not admitted to be Inroll'd.

The Fourth was *John Halliday* of *Tillibole*, Younger, who for instructing of his Claim, produc'd a Charter, whereby it did appear, that the Baronny of *Tillibole* belong'd to him; as also a *Retour*, whereby it did appear, that this Baronny was l. 5. of old Extent; but not having produc'd a *Seisin* thereby to instruct, that he stood publicly infest in these Lands, as the Law requires, he could not be admitted.

The Fifth was *Robert Malcolme*, Son to the Petitioner, who for instructing of his Claim, produc'd a Charter and *Seisin*, whereby it did appear, that he stood publicly infest in a Fourth Part of the Lands of *Blair Crambeth*, a Fourth Part of the Lands of *Kinnaird*, and one half of the Lands of *Drumloch tornoch*, which Lands he said stood in the valuation Rolls for l. 400. These being call'd for, the whole Lands of *Blair Crambeth* stood valu'd to l. 80. but none of the other Lands appear'd, upon which he was not admitted.

There-

Thereafter other Four Persons, who Voted for the Sitting-Member, gave in their Claims, but none of them being instructed, all were rejected.

Thus all the Claims having been found not sufficiently instructed, on of the Gentlemen was pleas'd to make the following Objections against these Three who were Inroll'd.

The First was against Sir John Bruce, as being Sheriff, which it's believ'd is an Objection of so little Weight, in a Scotch Election at least, that it needs not here be answer'd.

The next is against James Rankin of Coldun, because his Charter which bears his Land to be a 40 p. Land of old Extent, being recent, might be suspected of Collusion. To this it's answer'd, That Suspicion is no Proof; but the Objector mistook the Case, for this Extent is prov'd by a *Retour* above Thirty Years old, and not by a Charter.

The Third is against the Sitting-Member, that he possesses these Lands by which he Votes, in trust for the behoof of another. If this Objection is insisted in, it shall meet with all Satisfaction.

Thereafter the Freeholders Inroll'd, being Sworn in the usual Manner, the Petitioner, and Eight more (whose Claims were not found good as has been Narrated) desir'd to be Sworn likewise, that they might give their Votes *cum periculo*, which being done, the Three Freeholders Inroll'd and Four more gave their Votes for the Sitting-Member, and the other Five gave their Votes for the Petitioner.

This is a true Account of the Procedure of that Election, being indeed little else than an Abstract of the Minutes thereof, which when fully consider'd, will appear to have been one of the fairest ever has been in Scotland, as being exactly in the Terms of the Law in all its Parts, and acquiesced to as such in every Circumstance by the Petitioner and all the Freeholders present.

After all this, it's very hard to find out the Reasons which mov'd the Petitioner in so angry a Manner to charge his Friends as *guilty of open and barefac'd Practises to the Disconragement of all honest Men, and the endangering the Constitutions of Parliament.*

That these Three Freeholders Inroll'd had no Right to Vote, is indeed very boldly affirm'd, but will never be made good.

That these protested against the Petitioner and his Friends, is true, and it's hop'd the Crime is pardonable, if it's found they had good Reason so to do.

That they assumed the sole Authority of judging who should be admitted into the Roll, and who not, is likewise true; and in this they had not only the Law for their Warrant, but the Concurrence of the Petitioner and all his Friends.

That the Petitioner and his Four Friends have the only unquestionable Votes, is utterly deny'd.

That they did protest and insist upon their Right and Privilege of Voting, is true, and so did other Four who Voted for the Sitting-Member, but none of them having instructed that Right, none of them were Inroll'd.

That the Sheriff was Preses, is true, because the Freeholders elected him Preses.

That he had Authority over the Clerk, if true, can be no Imputation on him, because the Clerk was the Choice of the Freeholders, and not of the Sheriff.

That by this Authority over the Clerk, Three Bankrupts and a Presbyterian Minister were admitted to Vote, is an Assertion as ridiculous as it is injurious; for in the first Place neither Preses nor Clerk have any Authority there, except what they have from the Freeholders; and in the next Place, neither the Preses nor Clerk, nor Freeholders, even taken as a Collective Body, have any Authority to debar any Person from Voting who has a mind to Vote *cum periculo*. If they had, the same Authority, would have had the same Reason to have debarr'd the Petitioner and his Friends from Voting.

That by these Four Lame and Unwarrantable Votes, the Return is pretended to be justified, is a very lame and ill-grounded Supposition. For the Return is made upon the Majority of the Freeholders Inroll'd only, without regard either to these Four Votes, or the Votes of the Petitioner and his Friends: And so far was it from the Sitting-Member's Thought to justify his Return upon these Four Votes, that he protested against every one of them himself.

THE
CASE
Of the Election of Kinross
in Answer to the Petition

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The PETITION of *Henry Holt*
Henley Esq; complaining of an Un-
due Election and Return for the
Borough of *Lyme-Regis*.



H A T the Election came on upon the One and twentieth Day of *August*, 1727; when *John Burridge* Jun. Esq; Mayor of the said Borough, returned himself a Member to Parliament, contrary to the Resolutions of the present and several former Parliaments.

T H A T your Petitioner, at the time of the said Election, when the said Mr. *Burridge* offered himself as a Candidate, did publickly in the Court of Hustings declare to all the Electors, that the said Mr. *Burridge* being Mayor, was incapable, by reason of his Office, to be Elected and Returned a Member for the said Borough.

T H A T the said Mr. *Burridge*, in order to have a Pretence to return himself, did, since the Dissolution of the late Parliament, by Virtue of his being Mayor, unwarrantably make 24 new Freemen on the 26th Day of *July* last, contrary to the usual Customs of the said Borough.

T H A T others who demanded their Freedom at the same Time, were refused because they would not previously declare and promise to Vote for the said Mr. *Burridge*.

T H A T the major Part, if not all, of the said 24 new Freemen did sign a Contract, before they were admitted to be made Free, engaging themselves to Vote for the said Mr. *Burridge*, in the ensuing Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and in Case his Election should be made Void, to Vote for him again.

T H A T the Borough of *Lyme-Regis* was antient Demeasne Lands of the Crown, and that the Freeholders have often voted for Members to serve in Parliament, as appears by several antient and modern Returns: If their Right is admitted, your Petitioner would also have a very great Majority of legal Votes.

THE
PETITION

OF

Henry Holt Henley Esq;

Complaining of an Undue
Election and Return for
the Borough of *Lymington*
Regis.

To be heard on *Saturday* the 24th
Instant February.



C A S E

OF

K
 Thomas Gage, Esq; the Petitioner, for
 the Borough of Minehead.

The Petition.

THE Petition sets forth, That the Petitioner, and Samuel Edwin, Esq; (who join'd in the Original Petition) had an undoubted Majority of Legal Votes; notwithstanding which, the said Sir John Trevelyan, and James Milner, Esq; by Bribery and other indirect Practices, procured themselves to be Returned as Representatives of the said Borough.

The Borough of Minehead consists of Three several Tythings, Minehead, Alcombe, and Stanton.

The Right of Election

Is in the Parishioners of the Parish of Minehead, being Inhabitants and Pot-Boylers, in the Tything of Minehead, and in the Parishioners of the Parish of Dunster, being Inhabitants and Pot-boylers in the Tythings of Alcombe and Stanton, or one of them: Both which said Tythings lye in the said Parish of Dunster.

This Right of Election as above-stated, was admitted and consented to by both Parties, and their Council, at the last Controverted Election for this Borough, at the beginning of this present Parliament, wherein the said Mr. Edwin, and Mr. Milner, were Petitioners, against Sir William Windham, and Sir John Trevelyan, then Sitting-Members: And at this present Election, this was agreed to be the only Right of Election, by all Parties, and has been the constant Method at all former Elections, for this Borough; but if Oppos'd, Witnesses are now ready to prove it.

The Constables (who upon the Debate of this Return, are Determined to be the Returning Officers) being in the Interest of Sir John Trevelyan, admitted what Votes they pleas'd for him, and rejected the Petitioner's; so that the Poll, as then taken, stands thus;

{	For Mr. Edwin, —————	—————	—————	
	For Mr. Gage, —————	—————	—————	97
	For Sir John Trevelyan, —————	—————	—————	185
	For Mr. Milner, —————	—————	—————	
}				

Mr. Edwin does not Prosecute his Petition, but waves it so far as it concerns himself.

The Petitioner Mr. Gage, waves proceeding upon his Petition against Mr. Milner, and hopes to Justify his Petition against Sir John Trevelyan, in manner following;

- I. By adding to his own Poll the Votes of 31 Persons, who are duly qualified, and were tender'd for him, but unjustly refus'd.
- II. By disqualifying 23 Persons who Voted for Sir John Trevelyan, and had no Legal Right to Vote.
- III. By manifest Proof of Bribery, and Bribing upon 82 other Persons, who stand upon the said Poll, for the said Sir John Trevelyan; many of whom were Bribed by the said Sir John Trevelyan himself, and others by his Agents, even before Mr. Milner join'd his Interest with him, or that it was declar'd who should join with him.

And then by adding the 31 good Votes, which were tender'd for the Petitioner, } 128
 and unjustly refus'd his Poll, will be increas'd to —————

And by taking from Sir John Trevelyan, the 23 Votes which are not Legally } 80
 qualified, and the 82 Votes of Persons Bribing, and Bribed the said Sir John Tre-
 velyan's Number, will be reduc'd to —————

So that upon the whole, Your Petitioner will have a Majority, of the said Sir } 48
 John Trevelyan, by —————

THE
CASE

OF

MINNEHEAD.

For the PETITIONER.



The CASE of Edward Lloyd Esq; concerning the Election of a Burgess for the Burrough of Montgomery in the County of Montgomery, to serve in the Parliament, to be holden at Westminster the sixth day of March 1678.



Y the Statute 27 H. 8. 26. It is provided, That for that present Parliament, and all other future Parliaments for this Realm; For every Burrough being a Shire Town within Wales (excepting the Shire Town for the County of Merioneth) one Burgess should be Chosen and Elected for Parliaments in the like manner, form and order as Burgesses of Parliament be Elected and Chosen in other Shires of this Realm; and the Burgess Fees to be Leavied and gathered as well of the Shire Towns as they be Burgesses of, as of all other Ancient Burroughs within the same Shires.

By the Statute of 35 H. 8. 11. It is Enacted, for as much as the Inhabitants of all Cities and Burroughs in every the Twelve Shires within Wales, not finding Burgesses for the Parliament themselves, must bear and pay the Burgesses Wages within the same Shire Towns. That from the beginning of that Parliament, the Burgesses of all and every the said Cities, Burroughs and Towns, which be, or shall be Contributory to the payment of the Burgesses Wages of the said Shire Towns, shall be lawfully admonished by Proclamation, or otherwise by the Mayors, Bailiffs, and other head Officers of the said Towns, or by one of them to come to give their Elections for the Electing of the said Burgesses at such time and place lawful and reasonable, or shall be Assigned for the same intent by the said Mayors, Bailiffs, and other head Officers of the said Shire Towns, or by one of them: In such Elections the Burgesses shall have like Voice and Authority to Elect, Name and Choose the Burgesses of every the said Shire Towns, like and in such manner as the Burgesses of the said Shire Towns, have, or use. And the Justices of the Peace of every the said Shires, by the same Act have power to Allot and Tax every of the said Cities, Burroughs and Towns for the Portions and Rates that every of the said Cities and Burroughs shall bear and pay towards the said Burgesses; and the said Rates so set in gross by the Justices of the Peace, shall be rated on the Inhabitants of the said Cities and Burroughs, by four or six Discreet Substantial Burgesses of every the said Cities and Burroughs to be Named by the Head Officers thereof, and to Collect and pay over the same to the said Burgesses.

The said Town of *Mountgomery*, by the said Statute 27 H. 8. 26. is named and appointed the Shire Town of the said County of *Mountgomery*, and the Burroughs of *Llanidloes*, *Pool* and *Llanvylling*, are three Ancient Burroughs of the same County; and the Burgesses thereof heretofore used to have their Voices at the Elections of the Burgesses for the said Shire Town, with, and like as the Burgesses of the same Shire Town of themselves, had and used: And for that purpose convenient notice was usually sent from the Bailiffs of *Mountgomery* to the said three other Burroughs, of the time and place, when and where such Elections were to be made.

The Sheriff of the said County having on the 10th of February 1678. received His Majesties Writ for Summoning His Parliament to be held at Westminster on the 6th day of March following, and for Choosing a Knight for the said County, and a Burgess for the said Burrough, to serve in the same Parliament; Did immediately the same day send away his Mandate to the Bailiffs of *Mountgomery*, to do and execute what appertaineth to them in that behalf.

The Bailiffs of *Mountgomery* being wrought upon by some great persons in that Neighbourhood, on whom they had dependance, to surprize the said three other Burroughs of *Llanidloes*, *Pool*, and *Llanvylling*, by not giving them notice of the said Election of a Burgess for the said Burrough, and privately by some of the Burgesses of their own Town to Elect one *Matthew Price* Esq; to be Burgess: And having in prospect, that if the Burgesses of the said three other Burroughs would appear, they would by Majority of Voices Elect another person, and not the said Mr. Price: They the Bailiffs of *Mountgomery* in pursuance of that unjust practice and design, did not send notice of the said Election to the said other Burroughs, but only made Proclamation at the Town of *Mountgomery* on the 27th. of February, that the Election was to be made at 8. of the Clock the next Morning; And by that means so surprized the Burrough of *Llanidloes*, being 14 Miles distant, that none of their Burgesses, did, or could attend at the said Election.

Yet some of the Burgesses of the said Burroughs of *Pool* and *Llanvelling* being at a nearer distance to *Mountgomery*, having casually some few hours intimation of the said intended Election, appeared at the same Election, and with them joyned also some of the Burgesses of *Mountgomery*, which made up in the whole 219 Voices, all for the said *Edward Lloyd* Esq; to be Elected for the said Burrough, and so declared themselves at the said Election and prayed the Poll.

The Bailiffs of *Mountgomery* perceiving, that if they admitted the Burgesses of *Pool* and *Llanvelling* there present, to Poll, that then the Majority of Voices would be for the said Mr. Lloyd, did only Poll the Burgesses of *Mountgomery* upon a List of their own preparation, of whom only 82. Voted for the said Mr. Price; being the Major part of the *Mountgomery* Burgesses then present: And thereupon the Bailiffs closed the Poll, and declared and returned the said Mr. Price to be Burgess, wholly rejecting the Votes of the said Burgesses of *Pool* and *Llanvelling* then present, pretending for a reason for their so doing, that none but the Burgesses of *Mountgomery* had right, or should be admitted to Vote at the said Election, though the said Burgesses of *Pool* and *Llanvelling* insisted upon, and earnestly pressed to have their Voices received for the said Mr. Lloyd, who had Voices there for him as they were upon a just account, and can be made appear in the whole with those of *Mountgomery* Burgesses, who Voted for him 219. whereas there were but 82 Votes in the whole for the said Mr. Price.

Now in regard the said Election was made by surprize, whereby the Burgesses of *Llanidloes* could not attend the same for want of notice, who intended if they had been present, to Elect to the said Mr. Lloyd Burgess, and that notwithstanding the said surprize, Mr. Lloyd had the Majority of Voices of Burgesses present at the said Election for him, if the said Votes of the Burroughs of *Pool* and *Llanvelling* had been received and not rejected as aforesaid; and for that by the said undue means and practice of the said Bailiffs of *Mountgomery*, the said three other Burroughs have not only lost the benefit of their Voices in a free Election at this time, but the same may be drawn in precedent against them in future Elections.

Notwithstanding by the very express words of the Statutes (being Ancient Burroughs within the said County) they have an undoubted right to give their Voices in all Elections and are lyable and Contributory to the Wages of the respective Members Elected, have alwayes been so, and ever from the making of the said Statutes without dispute or question had notice of, and did give their Voices in all Elections.

They Humbly Petition.

That the said Mr. Price may not be received to Sit as a Member in Parliament, being unduly Elected as aforesaid.
That the said Mr. Lloyd who had the Majority of Voices, may be returned, and stand Elected Burgess for the said Burrough.
Or that the said undue Election of Mr. Price may be void, and a new free Election granted.
Or such other Reliefe in the Premises as to the great Wisdom of the Honourable House of Commons shall seem just and meet.

The C A S E of John Prideaux Esq;

Upon his PETITION against *FRANCIS STRATFORD* Esq; the Sitting Member, for the Borough of *Newport*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

The Petitioner Complains of Illegal and Arbitrary Proceedings of the Vyanders at the Election; and of an Undue Return manifestly Injurious to the Petitioner.

UPON the Day of the Election, the Electors (who are agreed to be those who have Freehold in the Borough, tho' they live out of the Borough, and Inhabitants in the Borough paying Scott and Lot) met at the usual place; and the end of their meeting being made known to them by the Vyanders, a great number of the Electors demanded to be Polled for the Petitioner; but the Vyander adjourned the Poll to a private House, where the doors were shut against all who who offer'd to Vote for the Petitioner; nor were they admitted, but with some disturbance, and after much delay.

When the Poll was taken, SEVENTY TWO Voted for the Petitioner, and only THIRTY NINE for the Sitting Member; and the Petitioner and the Electors desiring Mr. *Morrice* (one of the Vyanders) to declare the Election; *he answer'd*, he would declare it *when he would, where he would, and for whom he would*; and then withdrew to his Nephew's House in another County; where, with the other Vyanders only, and without any of the Electors privity or Signing the Indenture (contrary to the constant practise) they made a Return for the Sitting Member; neither did the Vyanders ever declare to the Borough whom they had Returned.

Thus Mr. *Morrice* made good his Arbitrary Declaration; and *William Isbell* (the other Vyander, a poor Man, and absolutely managed by Mr. *Morrice*) being ask'd how he dar'd to make that Return? said *It was only a Money Matter, that Mr. Morrice would save him harmless, and had given him a Bond of 1000l. to Indemnify him.*

All this was proved by Mr. *Horwell* Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Cornwall*; and can be attested by Mr. *Cary*, and Mr. *Manaton*, two of the Members of this Honourable House.

Mr. *Morrice*, to give some colour to this foul practise, having denied the Petitioner a Copy, and a Scrutiny of the Poll, when regularly and duly demanded; about four days after the Election and Return, sent the Petitioner a Paper containing the Names of the Petitioner's Electors, with Exceptions to all but NINE of them, as if they were not qualified; and upon this Scheme the Sitting Member defended himself, before the Honourable Committee of Elections.

But the Petitioner conceives he then fully justified all his Votes but EIGHTEEN at the most, (and those were Inhabitants) which being deducted, his Number will be FIFTY FOUR. And the Petitioner did then disqualify FIFTEEN of the Sitting Member's Votes, which reduced his Number to TWENTY FOUR; so there remains a Majority on the Petitioner's side of THIRTY, as the Petitioner conceives, and hopes will appear to this Honourable House, by the Report from the said Committee.

The Return therefore is evidently false, and the Petitioner thereby wronged; and he hopes that he shall be adjudged to be duly Elected, notwithstanding the Endeavours used to incapacitate him upon the pretence of Bribery, or Treating.

The Bribery and Treating pretended; is attempted to be proved by one *Hicks*, who says that Mr. *Foster* brought him *Half a Crown* from Colonel *Speccott*, and desired his Vote for the Petitioner: That a great Entertainment of Punch was made at Mr. *Horwell's*, when Mr. *Prideaux* was present, and Solicited for Votes: That a Treat was at Mr. *Foster's*, but he does not say who was present at it: That he drew Ale for about twenty Persons; and that Mr. *Foster* told him if he would trust for 10s. worth, Mr. *Horwell* would pay it.

One *Rattenbury* says, That *Pepperell* told him, that if he would not Vote for the Petitioner, he should lose a pair of Gloves.

As to the Evidence of *Rattenbury*, that is only hear-say, and can no way affect the Petitioner.

To the Evidence of *Hicks*, the Petitioner by his Witnesses has given this (tis hoped clear and convincing) Answer. By *Glanville* and *Kittowe* (both Men of good Credit) That *Hicks* is now Servant to Mr. *Morrice*, by whom he said he should get more than by the Petitioner: That *Hicks* said he would say anything rather than Mr. *Stratford* should lose the Election, because Colonel *Speccott* had taken away his Gun, and Mr. *Horwell* had Sued him since the Election. That he had declared he never had any Order from the Petitioner to draw any Drink.

Nor is it pretended that the Petitioner ever promised to pay, or did pay for any, or any other person by his direction.

By Mr. *Horwell*, and Mr. *Bewes*, Men of good Estates, and as fair Reputations; it is proved, That Colonel *Speccott*, a Gentleman of known Worth and Honour, has for fourteen Years past at Christmas time used to be Hospitable and Charitable to the Inhabitants of this Borough, and his Neighbouring Parishioners: That the method of doing it this Christmas before the Election, was by the Advice of, and according to a List given in by Mr. *Kittowe*, Mr. *Stratford's* Friend, that the Distribution was without distinction, as well to those who Voted for the Sitting Member and Petitioner, as those who had no Votes at all; and that it was done without any Condition, or any Request made of Voting for the Petitioner.

Note, That the Inducement for such the Colonel's Charity and Entertainment at Christmas times, was in return to their assisting him in his Harvests, and that they had Money and Corn this Year, but were not Entertained at the Colonel's House as usual, by reason of his extream Illness.

By Mr. *Horwell* it's prov'd, That this Entertainment was no more than he used ordinarily at such a Season to make; That it was not made on any design relating to the Ensuing Election; That there was no talk of it by any but *Hicks*, and that Mr. *Prideaux* his being there, was purely Casual.

And as to Mr. *Foster's* Treat, it is not offer'd to be prov'd that it had any Relation to the Election; nor is it proved that Mr. *Prideaux* or any of the Electors were there.

Now if it was the Vyanders Duty to return the person who had the Majority of the Electors' Voices, and they have no Authority to Judge of the Capacity of the Candidates (as it is hoped they have not) then the Petitioner ought to have been Returned; and if the Honour of so Worthy a Gentleman as Colonel *Speccott* be rather to be presumed, than the Evidence of a mean interested Fellow admitted to blast it; and if the Evidence of three or four Persons of good Credit and Estates be rather to be believed, than the Evidence of so vile a Fellow as *Hicks*;

Then 'tis Humbly Hoped the Honourable House of Commons will not adjudge the Petitioner Incapacitated to be a Member, but will Resolve him to be duly Elected.



John Prideaux the PETITIONER,

Against

Francis Stratford Esq; the }
Sitting Member.

The PETITIONER'S CASE.

CASE

Relating to the

Election of Members to serve in Parliament for
the CITY of Norwich.

NORWICH being a City and County hath Two Sheriffs Annually chosen, who are equal in Power, The present Sheriffs are Mr. *Mubew Nall* Attorney at Law, and Mr. *Tho. Havers* Alderman and Goldsmith.

The Election of Members to serve in Parliament, is made by the Free-holders who are Sworn, and by the Free-men who are not, and entred without mentioning their Trade, or Place of Abode in the Poll Books.

The Candidates at the late Election were Mr. *Robert Davy* Recorder, Mr. *Tho. Blofield*, Mr. *Edward Clark*, and Mr. *Peter Thacker* Aldermen.

Soon after the Receipt of the Writt, the Two Sheriffs discoursing about the Election, and the Duty of their Office did Agree not to Poll on either Sides.

The Day before the Election several Preliminaries were Agreed on for the better regulating the Poll, Pursuant thereto, several Remarks and Objections were made against several Persons in Order to be further Examined, if there should be occasion for a Scrutiny.

Upon casting up the Polls, it appeared, That Mr. *Clark* had 1122, Mr. *Davy* 1042, Mr. *Thacker* 1041, and Mr. *Blofield* 759, so that there was but one Vote more for Mr. *Davy* than Mr. *Thacker*, which Majority was gained by Sheriff *Nalls* Polling for him; at which Time it was alledged there was several Persons under Age, who had Poll'd for Mr. *Davy*. Some of them Objected against as such at Time of Polling, which if struck out would have made a Majority for Mr. *Thacker*, That not being allowed, a Scrutiny was Demanded, which *Nall* then refus'd; but afterwards by Mr. *Davy's* Advice did Consent to, Then the Poll Books were Sealed up by the Sheriffs, Mr. *Thacker* and others, and Delivered to Sheriff *Nall*, and the Scrutiny Declared, and County Court Adjourn'd.

The next Day the Candidates and other Electors met to choose proper Persons to examine the Polls, at which Time a Person came, and Declared he had offered his Vote for Mr. *Davy* and was refused, but the Inspectors for Mr. *Thacker* alledged that he came after the Time was Expired, and the Books closed by the Sheriffs: Yet notwithstanding several of Mr. *Davy's* Friends declared, they would not go on to the Scrutiny, till that Man was Allowed; which some of Mr. *Thacker's* Friends were consenting to, rather than the Scrutiny should be obstructed. But Mr. *Thacker* did not Consent at all, and a great many others would not Consent any otherwise than that his Name should be set down, and his Pretensions examined by the Scrutineers when Chosen, and then Allowed if Reasonable.

After this Debate, Twelve Persons on either Side were Chosen by Mr. *Davy* and Mr. *Thacker* to examine the Polls, and their Names declared in the County Court.

About Two Hours after, Sheriff *Havers* went to Sheriff *Nall* to Unseal and Deliver the Books to proper Clerks and Inspectors, but before that Sheriff *Nall* had broke up the Seals, and afterwards delivered the Books to the same Clerks, who wrote them, without setting any Inspectors over them, though desired so to do by Sheriff *Havers*.

The next Day all Parties met, and Copies of the Books were delivered in Order to the Scrutiny; but Mr. *Davy's* Scrutineers would not Proceed until the Man who came the Day before, was entred into the Poll-Book: Asserting it was agreed too at last meeting, which Mr. *Thacker*, and his Scrutineers, denied otherwise than as before recited; and Demanded that the Scrutiny might go on; But Mr. *Davy*, and his Friends, Prevailed with Sheriff *Nall* to Declare Mr. *Clark*, and Mr. *Davy* duly Elected, which was done Accordingly. And an Indenture Sealed for that Purpose; Against all which Proceedings, Sheriff *Havers*, Mr. *Thacker*, and others, Protested; and would not joyn in the Return.

After this, The Scrutineers on Mr. *Thacker's* Part, Examined both his, and Mr. *Davy's* Poll, and gave Sheriff *Haver's* an Account by which it appear'd that Mr. *Thacker* had the Majority of Legal Votes; for which Reason, Sheriff *Haver's*, at an Adjourn'd County Court, Declared Mr. *Clark*, and Mr. *Thacker*, duly Elected, and together with the Mayor, and several Aldermen and other Citizens of good Note, Sealed an Indenture for that Purpose, and offered the same to Sheriff *Nall*, to Seal and Annex the same to the said Writ; but *Nall* refused, Then *Haver's* told him, if he would Seal that Indenture, he would Seal the other; and so a double Return might be made; but *Nall* refused this also.

The next Day, A Second Demand was made of him, by Persons sent by Sheriff *Haver's*, to Sign and Annex the Indenture, or deliver the Writ to Sheriff *Haver's*, which was likewise refused: But at the same time, *Nall* Declared he would send his Indenture with Witnesses to his Brother *Haver's* to Demand his Signing of it, as he had done to him. (tho' as it afterwards Appeared, he had sent it away the Night before by a special Messenger in great haste to London, to have it fil'd in the Crown-Office) which Proceedings Sheriff *Haver's* Suspecting came for London, and went to the said Office, and was there Informed by the Clerk of the Crown, that the Writ for Norwich was returned the Day before, with both Sheriffs Names to it; Of which Sheriff *Haver's* Complained, and said, it was done without his Consent or Knowledge; then tenderd his Indenture, which was Refused; but Two Days after, the Clerk of the Crown received it, yet would not allow the Annexing the same to the Writ.

Soon after the Meeting of the Parliament, Sheriff *Havers*, and Mr. *Thacker* Petition'd setting forth their several Cases, and their Petitions were Referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections to be heard on Monday the Twenty Sixth Day of January; After which, Applications were made to Mr. *Davy*, and several Persons Principally Concerned in his Scrutiny, that the Exceptions to each Poll might be given on either Sides, and Examined at Norwich: And altho' Mr. *Davy* seemed to approve of the Proposals, and Declared he was willing all things should be done with as little Charge and Trouble as might be; Yet his Friends would not Consent thereto, nor so much as Read a Note offered to them for that Purpose, By Two of Mr. *Thacker's* Scrutineers.

THE
CLASS

16. 01. 2012

the CITY of Norwich



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS

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*The CASE of Sir Edward O'Brien,
Bart. upon the late Election for the City
of Peterborough.*

Nov. 8,
1667. **T**HE Right of Election of Members of Parliament for that City is vested in such of the Inhabitants as pay Scot and Lot, not only by Custom from Time Immemorial, but also in Pursuance of the last Resolution of the House of Commons, by which it stands settled and determined, That such Right was confined to the aforesaid Inhabitants alone.

BUT tho' by the Act of the seventh and eighth of King William the Third, every Return made contrary to the last Determination of the House of Commons, concerning the Right of Election for such Place be deemed and adjudged a false Return. Yet the Bailiff of the Dean and Chapter took upon him to return the Honourable *Wortley Mountague*, Esq; deceased, as duly Elected, though the Petitioner had an unquestionable Majority of eighteen legal Votes out of the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot, as aforesaid. The Bailiff had no other Colour for supporting this Return, but that he had admitted 32 Persons to Poll at the said Election for the said *Wortley Mountague*, upon this Pretence only, that they then were, or formerly had been Inhabitants within the Liberty of the Minster of that City, altho' it was admitted they had never paid Scot or Lot; and notwithstanding they were for that Reason objected to by the Petitioner at the Election, yet the said Bailiff admitted them as good Votes. **AND** thereupon declared the said *Wortley Mountague* elected by a legal Majority, in direct Contradiction to the Resolution **AND** Act of Parliament already taken Notice of.

OF these 32 Minster Pollers, Six appeared to have been entire Strangers, and the remaining Number were made up of the Dean and six Prebends of the Cathedral Church, and their Tenants, Under-Tenants and Servants; so that as all the Houses in the Minster belong to the Dean and Prebends, it is apprehended to establish so extraordinary a Pretence as is set up in the present Case, would be in Effect to transfer the Right of Elections to them from the whole Corporation, since they may multiply the Number of such Voters at Pleasure, and more than balance the Scot and Lot Inhabitants, by letting in any indefinite Number of Strangers upon a Pinch, as there is no other Qualification required for constituting such a Minster Voter, than a bare Residence within the said Liberty. **THAT** every House may supply as many Voters as it has Rooms or Cellars in it, one House having sent two or three Voters at the last Election, which is a President will not fail to be followed and improved upon hereafter.

The Dean and Prebends are a Body Corporate, and (if any) can have but one Vote.

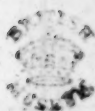
Good Votes paying Scot and Lot for the Petitioner	_____	195
For <i>Wortley Mountague</i> , Esq;	_____	177

Majority for the Petitioner	_____	18
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I H E

C A S E

Of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
upon the late Election for the
City of Peterborough.



106 58
ELECTION for the District of
PITTENWEEM, &c.

Sir John Anstruther Bart. Sitting Member.
Major General George Hamilton, Petitioner.

The PETITIONER'S CASE.

THE several Commissioners from the Burghs of *Pittenweem*,
Anstruther Easter and *Wester*, *Kilreny* and *Crayle*, having
on the 27th of October last, met at *Pittenweem*, (the presiding
Burgh) to elect a Burgess to represent them in Parliament, the
Votes were thus,

The Commissioners for { *Anstruther Easter*, } Voted for the Sit-
 { *Anstruther Wester*, } ting Member.

The Commissioners for { *Kilreny*, } Voted for the Petitioner.
 { *Crayle*, }

The Magistrates and Town Council of *Pittenweem*, being di-
vided in their Choice of a Commissioner, to represent them,
there appeared two, viz. *William Bell* and *William Watson*,
each of them producing a Commission from their respective Con-
stituents. The first Voted for the Sitting Member; the second
Voted for the Petitioner. That the Votes being on both sides
equal, the Clerk to the Meeting returned the Poll as equal.

That notwithstanding the said *William Watson*, who Voted
for the Petitioner, was the legal Commissioner for the said
Town of *Pittenweem*, as having the majority of legal Votes of
the Magistrates and Town Council thereof, and that the Clerk
upon the Minutes had returned the Poll as equal; yet the Earl
of *Rothes*, Sheriff, has most irregularly returned the Sitting
Member.

That the Petitioner having met with so much Unjustice by
this Return, and not only being himself obliged very soon to
attend Her Majesty's Service abroad; but likewise having his
most material Witnesses in Town, who are going beyond Sea, and
in all Probability can't be here if the Merits of this Election
are only Heard in Court.

The Petitioner therefore humbly prays the House
would please to order the Committee to hear the
Merits of this Election at a short Day.

Wm. Miller; Esq.

Attorney at Law.

Chicago, Ill.

Witness my hand

1710

Chas. H. Smith

Notary



The CASE of Sir Robert Austen and Sir Robert Furnese, Petitioners for New-Romney in the County of Kent.



NEW-ROMNEY is one of the Cinque-Ports, and sends Barons to Parliament, who are elected by the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Corporation, and there are only two Ways of obtaining ~~such~~ Freedom; the one by Birth, being the Sons of Freemen, and Resident within the Corporation, and the other *ex Gratia*, by Election of a common Assembly of the Corporation.

But Note, That altho' a Man hath a Right to his Freedom by Birth and Residence, yet he cannot exercise it until such time as he hath claimed it, and it is allowed by the common Assembly, and an Entry is made in the Corporation-Book, that such Claim was made, and that it was either allowed or rejected.

AT the late Election, the Petitioners, and Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Effington* stood Candidates, when the former were elected by a Majority of Two; but Mr. *John Coates*, the Mayor of the said Town, and the returning Officer, hath returned Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Effington*, and given them a Majority of One upon the Poll, (*viz.*) 11 for the Petitioners, and 12 for the Sitting Members.

The Petitioners OBJECTIONS to such Poll, are as follow.

1st, FOR that the Mayor hath omitted Mr. *John Mascall* therein, altho' he, together with Mr. *Bachelor*, Mr. *Ellis*, Mr. *Norman*, Mr. *Tooke jnn.* and Mr. *Jos. Coates*, (who are upon the Poll) was elected a Freeman by the common Assembly, on the 28th of May 1725, and had a Right to vote at the late Election, and accordingly did vote for the Petitioners, and ought to have been taken down for them, whereby their Numbers would have been 12.

V. B. Mr. *Mascall* was likewise entitled to his Freedom by Birth and Residency.

2d, THE next Objection to the Poll is, that *Jeremiah Smith* is taken down as a Vote for the Sitting Members, whereas he had no Right to vote; for altho' he did, at a common Assembly held upon the 25th Day of March 1724, desire to be admitted to his Freedom, yet it appearing that he was not Resident within the Corporation, and consequently not entitled to his Freedom, the common Assembly unanimously refused to admit him, and an Entry of such Refusal was then made in their Books; since which time he never demanded his Freedom.

THE Petitioners therefore insist, That his Vote ought to be taken from the Poll, which will reduce the Numbers for the Sitting Members to (11.)

3d, IT appears likewise upon the Poll, that the Mayor has voted for the Sitting Members twice, first to make the Numbers equal, and then to make a Majority, which is apprehended to be illegal, and contrary to many Resolutions of the House of Commons; so that one of his Votes ought to be taken from the Poll, whereby the Numbers for the Sitting Members are reduced to (10.)

~~BUT if there could be any reason to allow the Mayor a double Vote in any case, (which is by no means admitted), yet there cannot be the least shadow of countenance such a Pretence in any Instance, but where there are an Equality of Votes, and where which is not the present Case, if the Petitioners Objections be right.~~

Vote, THE Pretence of the Mayor for refusing the Vote of *John Mascall*, is, That he was never sworn a Freeman, which is true; but the Fault was not in him, for he demanded of the Mayor to swear him before he offered his Vote for the Petitioners; but the Mayor refused to swear him, alledging, That he could not be sworn but at a Court of Record held by the Mayor and Jurats, whereas many Instances may be produced where Freemen have been sworn at common Assemblies, as well as at Courts of Record.

BUT if the want of being sworn be an Objection to *Mascall*, there is the same likewise to *Smith*; for he was neither admitted or sworn, and yet the Mayor hath allowed his Vote, and it's impossible, if *Mascall* be a bad Vote, to make *Smith* a good one: So that altho' *Mascall* and *Smith* were under the same Circumstances, (which it's submitted they are not) and that both their Votes should be allowed or disallowed; yet there remains a Majority of One for the Petitioners, and there was no occasion for the Mayor's Casting-Vote, (altho' he had had a Right to give it) which the Petitioners insist he had not.

An Exact State of the POLL as taken by the Mayor, 17th August 1727.

For Sir Rob. Furnese Bart.	For Sir Rob. Austen Bart.	For David Papillon Esq;	For John Effington Esq;
Mr. Robert Cobb,	Mr. Robert Cobb,	John Coates Esq; Mayor,	John Coates Esq; Mayor,
Mr. John Whitcomb,	Mr. John Whitcomb,	Mr. Thomas Lancaster,	Mr. Thomas Lancaster,
William Finch Esq;	William Finch Esq;	Mr. Nicholas Durant,	Mr. Nicholas Durant,
Mr. Robert Mascall,	Mr. Robert Mascall,	Mr. John Tookey,	Mr. John Tookey,
Mr. Thomas Edwards,	Mr. Thomas Edwards,	Mr. John Basset,	Mr. John Basset,
Mr. John Gray,	Mr. John Gray,	Mr. H. Wighwick,	Mr. H. Wighwick,
Mr. Isaac Rutton,	Mr. Isaac Rutton,	Mr. Cha. Wellard,	Mr. Cha. Wellard,
Mr. Thomas Baker,	Mr. Thomas Baker,	Mr. Edward Bachelor,	Mr. Edward Bachelor,
Mr. Stephen Brett,	Mr. Stephen Brett,	Mr. Barth. Tookey,	Mr. Barth. Tookey,
Mr. Richard Elles,	Mr. Richard Elles,	Mr. Jos. Coates,	Mr. Jos. Coates,
Mr. Thomas Norman,	Mr. Thomas Norman,	JEREMIAH SMITH,	JEREMIAH SMITH,
11.	11.	11.	11.
		John Coates Esq; Mayor,	John Coates Esq; Mayor,
		12.	12.

This is a true Copy examined by me

John Coates.

IF the Petitioners Objections be just, there can be no Pretence to allow the Mayor a double Vote, because there will be a plain Majority without it; for adding Mr. *John Mascall* to the Number for the Petitioners, and taking Mr. *Jeremiah Smith* from the Sitting Members, the Poll (exclusive of one of the Mayor's Votes) will stand thus:

For the Petitioners	—	—	12
For the Sitting Members	—	—	10
Majority for the Petitioners	—	—	2

SETTING aside both Mr. *John Mascall* and Mr. *Jeremiah Smith*, and then the Poll (exclusive of the Mayor's second Vote) will stand thus:

For the Petitioners	—	—	11
For the Sitting Members	—	—	10
Majority for the Petitioners	—	—	1

EITHER of which Ways the Petitioners have a Majority; by the former there will be a Majority of TWO, by the latter, of ONE.

BUT supposing that Mr. *Mascall* should be rejected, and Mr. *Smith* allowed, yet even then the Sitting Members cannot pretend to a Majority, unless the Mayor be allowed to have two Votes, which the Petitioners hope is unreasonable, and cannot be warranted by Law.

THE
C A S E

OF

Sir ROBERT AUSTEN
AND
Sir ROBERT FURNESE } Barr.



CASE of the Sitting Members

Touching the *Right of Election* and *Return of*
Members for the Town and Libertys of

S H R E W S B U R Y.

CORBET KYNASTON and RICH. LYSTER Esqs; *Sitting Members.*

Sir RICH. CORBET Bail. ORLANDO BRIDGMAN Esq; *Petitioners.*



HREWSBURY, with the Hundred thereunto belonging, was anciently a Borough by Prescription, and in the *Doomsday-Book* is called by the Name of the Borough and Hundred of *Salopsherry*.

Their first Charter is from King *Richard* the First, which grants and *Confirms* to the *Burgesses* of *Salopsherry*, The Town with all *Libertys* and *Free Customs*, as they enjoyed in the Reign of his

Brother *Henry*.

King *John* grants to them all *Libertys*, *Free Customs* and *Quittances* as they before enjoyed——That they render an Account to the King for the said Borough and Hundred *separately from the County*——That all the Men therein shall be *Partakers* with all the *Burgesses* *within and without* the Borough in all *Aids*, *Affize*, and *Talliaiges* *sicut solebant*——That they have *Suit* of Court, Judgment of *Pelons* Goods, and try all *Causes* within themselves *sicut solebant*.

Henry the Third by several Charters confirms all former Charters; and grants them a *Guild Merchant* with a *Hanse*——And that no Person who is not in the *Guild Merchant* may merchandize in the said Borough *without the Consent* of the *Burgesses*——With all *Free Customs* used in the time of his Predecessors to them and their *Heirs* for ever.——And in Consideration of their Expence in repairing their Walls, Ports, Gates, Bridges, &c.—and for Defending the said Borough from the Incursions of the *Welch*——There are many other *Libertys* and *Privileges* granted and confirmed to the said *Burgesses* and their *Heirs* for ever.

“ And by an Act of Parliament of the 23^o *Henry* VI. reciting a Petition of the Bailiffs and *Burgesses* of *Shrewsbury*, humbly shewing the good Accord between them, and the Benefit and Relief of the Commonalty received by divers Compositions which were made between them, the which were enacted by Authority of Parliament in the Reign of the said King to endure for a certain time——And praying that the Schedule to the Petition annexed, which comprizes the Articles in the said Acts, may be made perpetual——It is Enacted, that *Auditors* be chose Yearly by the Commonalty of *Burgesses* in general; and that the *Auditors* chosen by the said Commons in form of old time accustomed, be sworn on a Book before the Commons—and that from this time forth they be not chosen by Bill afore contrived in Deceit of the said Commons——And that the *Burgesses* that shall be chosen to Parliament, from this time forth be chosen by the said Commons in form as the *Auditors* should be——That at such times as the Bailiffs shall assemble the said Commons, open Proclamation shall be made, as it hath been used of old time, for all *Burgesses* to come to the *Guildhall* of the said Town——And there is a Proviso, that expressly saves the Right of all *Foreign Burgesses*.

The

The *Foreign Burgesses* are liable to Forfeitures for *not appearing on Juries* for the Town and Libertys: And are obliged to contribute to all Taxes that shall be levied for the Worship and Profit of the said Town. It will appear by the ancient Records, that before and since the said Act, *all the Foreign Burgesses have been Taxed* with the Burgesses and Inhabitants within the Borough, for paying Task to the King, repairing of Bridges, and renewing of Charters, &c. And they are Toll-free, and enjoy all the Privileges of Inhabiting Burgesses.

The Oath taken by a *Burgess* upon his Admission, is, *inter alia*, "That he fully shall be contributory to yield and pay all such Charges and Contributions on him assessed for the Good, Profit, and Worship of the Town, &c. —" And all his Male Descendants after born, are Burgesses by Inheritance.

Report on
Journal
30 Dec.
An. 7.
Annæ.

That 7^{mo} Anna, Sir Edward Leighton petitioned against John Kynaston and Richard Mytton Esqs; sitting Members, alledging the Right of Election to be in the Inhabiting Burgesses, and produced two Returns, one *primo Maria*, and the other *secundo* and *tertio Philippi & Maria*; which were made by Bailiffs and Burgesses Inhabiting, Resident, and Commorant within the said Borough—The then Sitting Members did not produce any Evidence to the contrary, only two Witnesses to prove that Foreign Burgesses had polled at all Elections in their Memory.

The Committee came to the following Resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Right of Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Shrewsbury*, in the County of *Salop*, is in the Burgesses inhabiting in the said Borough, and Suburbs thereof, paying Scot and Lot, and not receiving Alms or Charity."

Resolved, "The two Sitting Members not duly elected, and the Petitioner duly elected; which was agreed to by the House."

That before the Alteration of the above Resolution, there were but three Elections—The first to fill up that Vacancy—At the second, which was a new Parliament, the Out-Burgesses came, and tendered their Votes for the then returned Members; therefore no Petition was lodged—At the third Election the Out-Burgesses likewise tendered their Votes for Mr. Kynaston, the present Sitting Member, but were refused, and Mr. Cressett and Mr. Jones returned by a Majority of inhabiting Burgesses—

Report on
Journal 27
Mati. Ann.
13 Anna.

Mr. Kynaston therefore petitioned, and, upon the Hearing before the Committee, produced twenty one Returns by the Burgesses at large, and proved the Usage of foreign Burgesses voting, and Returns by them for above fifty Years, without any Objections.

The Committee came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, "That the Right of electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Shrewsbury*, in the County of *Salop*, is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Borough."

And upon the Petitioner's adding ninety-one foreign Burgesses to his Poll, which gave him a Majority of Mr. Jones;

Resolved, "That Corbet Kynaston and Edward Cressett Esqs; were duly elected; which was agreed to by the House."

NOTE, The Charters above-recited, the Burgess's Oath to be contributory, and the Matter of the Out-Burgesses being Contributors, with the Inhabiting-Burgesses, and likewise the twenty-one Returns above-mentioned, were not given in Evidence when the Resolution was made, 7 Anna; and when the two Returns, 1 Maria, and 2 & 3 Phil & Maria were made, the Town of *Shrewsbury* was half Abbey-Lands, and all Endeavours were at those times used to pack Parliaments to bring in Popery. And the Town-Records at that time are lost, otherwise no doubt but it would have appeared, that foreign Burgesses voted at those Elections; for it appears by all the Records now extant, that all Burgesses have been constantly assembled to elect Members to Parliament; and it is the Usage of this present time, before the opening of the Poll, for one of the Serjeants of the Town to make open Proclamation, upon

upon the Hall-Stairs, for all Burgeses (without any Distinction) to come into the Guildhall, and their Poll shall be taken.

NOTE, Besides the *twenty-one Returns*, we shall now produce *two Returns prior to the Act of 23 Hen. 6.* and many other Returns by the Burgeses in general, not before produced.

Note, Sir Richard Corbet, Grandfather to the Petitioner, was elected and returned by the Burgeses at large.

Therefore the Right of Election, as it now stands, being settled by the Act of the 23 *Henry VI.* supported by the Returns before the said Act and since; and the constant Usage by Records and living Witnesses proved to be agreeable to the said Act,

It is hoped the same Right will be continued.

That it will appear *Michael Brickdale*, both before and after he was made Mayor, acted as one of the Petitioners *Chief Agents*, and used several Threats, Menaces, and other Notorious, Corrupt and Unfair Practices to get Votes for the Petitioners.

That finding he could not get a Majority of Votes for the Petitioners, he called a House-Meeting; and, without shewing any Precedent, procured a Majority of the House to join with him in making an Order for him and six others, most of them *Agents*, the rest Friends of the Petitioners, to be a Committee for making of new Burgeses, without limiting what Number should be made, or what Fines should be paid: And accordingly the Mayor, to the great Prejudice of the Revenue and Rights of the Ancient Burgeses, has recorded 138 Persons admitted and sworn Burgeses, most Foreigners, and Tenants to a very near Relation of the Petitioners, upon the Payment of Six Pounds Fine; and refused Persons who he thought Friends to the Sitting Members, though they tendered each Ten Pounds and Fees, declaring he would not admit one Person a Burgess on that Side.

That he received the Precept from the Sheriff on Monday the 19th of March in the Evening; and tho' he might have deferred the Election till after the Assizes, yet at 8 of the Clock that very Night, he gave Notice for the Election to begin in the Guild-Hall upon Saturday in the Assize-Week, being Market-Day, Easter-Eve, and one of the busiest Days of all the Assizes; and took the Poll in the said Guild-Hall, being the Place where one of the Judges usually sat, and near the Court where the other Judge sat almost all the time of the Election.—— That consequently there were greater Crowds of People assembled about the Court than usual: And these Crowds were increased by the Mayor's picking out the Friends of the Petitioners from all Parts of the Court, as long as they had any to Poll, he peremptorily refusing to Poll the Burgeses indifferently thro' the Bar in the usual manner.—— All which Proceedings were contrived with an Intent (as the Sitting Members believe) to create Tumults, and for a Pretence to justify himself for closing the Poll, which the Sitting Members apprehended he had a Design to do, always keeping the Petitioners first in the Poll; yet there was not the least Disturbance happened to hinder the carrying on the Poll: and when it was closed, the Mayor would not then stay to make the Return, but adjourned the Court till next Day, then declared the Sitting Members duly Elected, and accordingly did return them.

The Poll stood thus:

Mr. Kynaston	1144	Mr. Bridgman	744
Mr. Lyfter	1119	Sir Richard Corbet	725

NOTE, Tho' the Election was in the Assize-Time, and there have been Quarterly Sessions constantly held for the said Town, yet there has been no Complaint of any Riot, or Breach of the Peace at the said Election, as is now pretended.

THE

CASE

OF

Corbet Kynaston,

AND

Richard Lyster,

} Esqs.

Sitting Members for the Town and
Liberties of *Stamwysbury*.



*The true state of Southwark Election of Burgesſes to ſerve
in this preſent Parliament, in Answer to Sir George
Meggott's miſrepresentation thereof.*

816 m. 4

THE 23th of October 95, The Day appointed, *Anthony Bowyer*, and *Charles Cox* Esqs; appeared as *Candidates* with *Seven or Eight Hundred Horſe*, and a great Number of the *Inhabitants* on Foot, at *St. Margaret's Hill* in the ſaid *Borough*, where ſoon after, *Sir George Meggott* came with about *Fifty Three Horſe*, and preſſing haſtily into the *Crowd* occaſioned ſome Buſtle among the *Horſes*, but no further Diſorder or any Blows enſued.

2. Afterwards the *Bayliſſ* read the *Precept*, and notwithstanding the ſmall Appearance of *Sir George's Friends*, in Comparison with the *Friends* of the *Sitting Members*, *Sir George* demanded a *Poll* rather to create Trouble and Charge to the *Borough* and other *Candidates*, than from any hopes of being *Elected* himſelf; ſo the *Bailiſſ* adjourned, in order to a *Poll*, to *St. George's Church*, at *Three* of the Clock of the ſame Day.

3. Before which time *Sir George* in his Coach came to the *Polling-place* with a Parcel of Men with Clubs in their Hands, and meeting with a Number of the *Inhabitants*, who were there waiting for the opening of the *Poll*, *Sir George's Coachman* endeavoured to drive-over and whiped ſeveral of the *Inhabitants* at leaſt *Twenty* times, which occaſioned a *Fray*, and the *Coachman* and other *Aſſailants* of *Sir George's* ſide were beaten, but the *Fray* was over before the *Bailiſſ*, or either of the other *Candidates* came into *St. George's Pariſh*, purſuant to the ſaid *Adjournment*. After which no further Diſorders happened during the ſaid *Election*: although *Sir George's Coachman* again endeavoured to make a *Diſturbance*, and declared he came to that purpoſe.

4. After which *Fray*, and before the *Poll* began, the *Three Candidates* being ſeated by the *Bailiſſ*, appointed and agreed on 3 *Poll-books*, and 3 *Clerks* to take the *Poll*, and *Super- viſors* to each Book, and *Articles* were then alſo drawn up for the Methodizing the ſaid *Poll*, which were agreed to, and ſigned by all the *Candidates*, and duly obſerved during the whole *Poll*.

5. *St. George's Church* is a *Polling-place* always uſed for ſuch *Elections*, and convenient *Seats* were there built for the *Candidates* the *Bailiſſ* and his *Clerks*, for comodiouſ taking ſo great a *Poll*; but on the ſecond Day, after the *Inhabitants* of that part of the *Borough* had polled, the ſaid *Poll* was adjourned to the other convenient and cuſtomary Place, called the *Artillery-Ground* in *St. Olave's Pariſh*, and *Seats* were there alſo afterwards built, and the *Poll* fairly and quietly carried on and ended, when no more Perſons came to *Poll*.

6. The *Poll* being ended, a *Scrutiny* was offered by the *Bayliſſ* before the caſting up the *Books* purſuant to the ſaid *Articles*, but was not accepted by any one of the *Candidates*.

7. The *Poll Books* being fairly caſt up, appeared thus, viz.

{	<i>Sir George Meggott</i> , 1776
{	<i>Anthony Bowyer</i> , Esq; 2251
{	<i>Charles Cox</i> , Esq; 2640

So the *Bayliſſ*, as in juſtice he ought, declar'd and Returned the preſent ſitting *Members*, and it may be truly ſaid, that no *Election*, where ſo great a number of Perſons have a Right to *Poll*, was ever carried on with more fairneſs, and as quietly managed as poſſibly could be expected in the greateſt *Borough* in the Kingdom.

Nevertheless *Sir George* Objects, 1^{ſt}. The *Diſturbances* aforementioned.

Whereas many hundreds of the *Inhabitants* will teſtifie they were begun and occaſioned by *Sir George* and his adherents only, and before the *Poll* began, and no miſchief was occaſioned thereby, nor any delay or prejudice to the *Poll*.

2. That he demanded and was reſuſed a *Scrutiny* according to the *Articles*.

But by the *Articles* the *Pollers*, againſt whoſe Names *Quere's* ſhould be put, were the only perſons to be ſcrutinized, but *Sir George* would have a general *ſcrutiny* contrary to the *Articles* by him agree'd to and ſigned, and there were not 50 Perſons ſo queried.

Wherefore *Sir George* hath not done well in giving the Honourable Houſe of Commons the trouble of his *Petition* on ſuch frivolouſ and groundleſs Occaſions. And againſt ſuch great odds in *Votes*, viz. *Mr. Bowyer* 475, *Mr. Cox* 864 *Votes* more than *Sir George Meggott*.

The Case of { *Anthony Bowyer, Esq;*
AND
 { *Charles Cox, Esq;*
Sitting Members for the Borough of Southwark,
Concerning their Election.



R E A S O N S

H U M B L Y O F F E R E D, *K*

Why the Sheriff of the County of Suffex, at an Election of a Knight or Knights of that Shire, should be enabled to adjourn the Poll, at the Desire of one or more of the Candidates, from Chichester to Lewes, or from Lewes to Chichester, Vice versa.

BY a Statute made in the last Year of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, entituled, *An Act for holding the Shire Court at Chichester and Lewes*, it is Enacted, that the Shire-Court, now call'd the County-Court, shall be held at *Lewes* and *Chichester*, *alternis vicibus*, for ever: And also by one other Act, made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third, of Glorious Memory, entituled, *An Act for the further Regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and for the Preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Electing and Returning such Members*, it is Enacted, that upon any Election to be made of any Knight or Knights of the Shire to serve in this present or any future Parliament, the Sheriff of the County, where such Election shall be made, shall proceed to Election at the next County-Court, unless the same fall out to be held within six Days after the Receipt of the Writ, or upon the same Day, and that he shall at the same Place of Election proceed to the Polling all the Freeholders then and there present, and shall not Adjourn the County-Court then and there held, to any other Town or Place within the said County, without the Consent of the Candidates.

By Reason of which said Acts, when the County-Court and Election for Knights of the Shire happen to be at *Chichester*, all the Freeholders in the Rapes of *Lewes*, *Pevensey* and *Hastings*, who are by much the greatest Part of the Voters residing in the County, are distant from the Place of Election the nearest Thirty, and the farthest Seventy Miles, and a very great Number of them are distant from Fifty to Seventy Miles, who are obliged to Travel through deep and almost impassable Roads, and are put to so great an Expence of their Time and Money to give their Votes for their Representatives in Parliament, that the Poor are prevented by the Expence, and the Old by the Distance, from giving their Votes at all.

But if the Poll be Adjourned from *Chichester* to *Lewes*, and from *Lewes* to *Chichester*, *vice versa*, the whole County in general will receive the Benefit of it; for then no Freeholder in the *West* will be distant above Twenty or Twenty-five Miles from one of the Places of Poll, and the most distant Freeholders in the *East* will be within Twenty and Thirty-five Miles of *Lewes*.

As the Legislature have always consulted the Ease of the Freeholders in all Elections as much as possible, and particularly our next Neighbours in *Hampshire* have lately felt Redress from their Grievances of this Kind, it is most humbly hoped the Parliament will take into Consideration the Case of the County of *Suffex*, which is subject to more Inconveniencies in chusing their Representatives, than any County in *England*.

REASONS

Humbly Offered,

*Why the Sheriff of the County of
Suffex, at an Election of a Knight
or Knights of that Shire, should be
enabled to adjourn the Poll, at
the Desire of one or more of the
Candidates, from Chichester to
Lewes, or from Lewes to Chi-
chester, Vice versa.*



C A S E of the Election for the County of SUTHERLAND.

Sir JOHN GORDON, Bart. Petitioner.

Sir WILLIAM GORDON, Bart. Sitting Member.

63
816 m. 4
74

The Petitioner's C A S E.

THAT ever since the Shires of Scotland were represented by Commissioners in Parliament, no Persons were capable of electing or being elected, but such as held their Lands immediately of, and were Tenants *in Capite* to the Crown.

Anno 1587. Not to mention more ancient Statutes, by Act 114. Parl. 11. Jac. 6. it is provided that none have Vote in choosing Commissioners for Shires to Parliament, but such as have a forty Shilling Land of old Extent holding of the King.

1631. King Charles the First, by a Charter under the Great Seal of Scotland, erected several Lands particularly mentioned into a Shire, by the Name of the Shire of Sutherland, and thereby gave Power to the free Barons and others, Inhabitants within the same, (*Liberis Baronibus aliisque Inhabitantibus*) to name Commissioners to Parliaments and Conventions as other Shires did.

1633. This Charter was ratified and confirmed in Parliament.

Commissioners for Shires to Parliament, were entitled to be paid their Charges by the Freeholders of the respective Shires, and by all the Heritors within the same, not being Noblemen or their Vassals; and an Act having been made in the Parliament Anno 1641, for the more effectual levying such Charges, it appearing that in the Shire of Sutherland there were very few Freeholders, who consequently would have been heavily burdened with this Assessment, a particular Act was pass'd, directing the Charges of the Commissioners for Sutherland to be levied proportionably upon all and sundry the Heritors, whether they be Freeholders holding their Lands of the King *in Capite*, or Vassals holding of any other Superiour.

N. B. This Act as well as all the Acts of this Parliament, are repealed by an Act in 1661.

Act 35th. In the same Year 1661, a general Rule is made for regulating the Right of Election for Shires in Scotland, viz. That no Person shall be capable to elect or be elected, unless he have a forty Shilling Land of old Extent, or the yearly Rent of one Thousand Pounds Scots holding of the King or Prince.

Session 1st. By the same Act, Provision is made for levying the Commissioner's Charges, Parl. 1st. viz. That the whole Freeholders, Heritors and Liferenters holding of the King and Prince, shall proportionably be lyable to the Payement of the said Charges, Char. 11^d. with an Exception of Noblemen and their Vassals.

And a general Regulation is made for the number of Days Charges that are to be allowed to Commissioners for their Journey to and from Parliament; by which it is provided, that to the Commissioners for the most remote Shires, such as Caithness and Sutherland, an Allowance for eight Days shall be made.

Act 21st. In Anno 1681 a Law was made, for regulating the Right and Manner of Election in all the Shires and Stewarties of the Realm, which has continued to be Standard down to this Hour, and has been referred to and explained by the Union Act and Laws that have since been made.

Parl. 3^d. By this Act no Person was capable to Elect or be Elected for any Shire or Stewartie, which was in use to be represented in Parliaments or Conventions, Char. 11^d. but he who was Inseft and in Possession in Property or Superiority of a forty Shilling Land of old Extent, or of Lands of four Hundred Pounds Scots valued Rent, holding of the King or Prince.

Articles of Union. By the Articles of the Union, the Laws of Election for Scotland as they stood before the Union are continued.

Act 12th the Queen. The Act 1681 for regulating Elections is declared a Standard, and all Objections proper by the Law of Scotland against Electors are thereby allowed.

By

By the same Act no Infestment taken upon any redeemable Right, except proper Wadsets, Adjudications or Apprizings, allowed by the Act 1681, shall entitle the Person so Infest to Vote at any Election in any Shire or Stewartry in *Scotland*.

By the Act 1681 above recited it is provided, that a List or Roll of the Freeholders having Right to Elect, shall be by themselves adjusted in each Shire and Stewartry, at the Times and Places therein express'd.

That such List or Roll so by them adjusted, shall be the Rule by which Elections shall be made and declared.

That no Objections shall be received against any Voter, unless it have been made prior to the Election in the Meeting of Freeholders; and

That the said Meeting shall determine upon such Questions as may arise in settling the said Roll by Majority of Votes of the Persons who stand enrolled.

At the late Election for the Shire of *Sutherland*, the Sitting Member perceiving that a clear Majority would be against him, prevailed with the Deputy Sheriff to assume a Power of forming the List or Roll of Electors, which was by Statute the proper Business of the Freeholders, and in this List were enrolled thirty nine Persons, without any Regard of their Qualification in Point of Elections whereof twenty four were in the Sitting Member's Interest, and no more than fifteen in the Petitioner's.

The Use made of this List or Roll so formed was, that when any Objection was made on the Petitioner's Part which touched the Right of Election, it was by a Majority over-ruled, and when any Person in his Interest came to claim a Vote, he was by the same Majority rejected.

The first Objection made by the Petitioner, struck at 23 of the Sitting Member's Voters; *viz.* That they were not Tenants of the Crown, or Freeholders infest, and possess'd of Lands of the Extent, and to the Value required by the Act 1681; wherefore they were incapable to Elect, or be Elected.

The Answer on the Part of the Sitting Member was, that by the Charter erecting the Shire of *Sutherland*, as explained by the abovementioned Act 1641, concerning Commissioners Charges, the Vassals of subject Superiors, as well as the Vassals of the Crown, were entitled to Elect, and that such Right was preserved to them by constant practice, the subsequent general Laws notwithstanding.

Concerning this it appears 1st, that the Charter 1631 gives no Colour to the Sitting Members Pretence since the right of Election given *Liberis Baronibus aliisque inhabitantibus*, must be understood in a consistency with the Laws of the Realm, to have been no more than Barons who are properly such and others who held Lands not erected into a Barony, of the Crown.

2^{dly}, The Act 1641 concerning Commissioners Charges is very consistent with this Explication, because there might be and actually were at the time Freeholders enough to represent the County, tho' the Commissioners Charges might be grievous to them.

3^{dly}, As this Act 1641 was expressly repealed by the Parliament 1661, so a general Rule which doubtless regards the Shire of *Sutherland* as to the payment of Commissioners fees was induced, whereby the Kings tenants only, *with an express exception as to Noblemen and their Vassals* were burdened with those Charges.

4^{thly}, And by the same Act, as well as by the Act 1681 and the subsequent Laws, a general regulation is made over *all the Shires and Stewartries* of the Realm, that none but such as hold of the King *in Capite* shall be capable to elect or be elected.

So that tho' it should be admitted for argument's sake that in the Year 1631 or 1641 the Vassals in the Shire of *Sutherland* had any such Right or Privilege, yet if the repeated general Laws that since have been made in proper Words comprizing (and by no Words excepting) the Shire of *Sutherland*, have any force it is impossible to imagine that any other than the Kings Tenants have a right to Elect or be Elected in that Shire.

For tho' the People of that County may have mistaken those publick Laws, and may have been of opinion that their Shire was not reached by them, in Consequence whereof it may have happened, that no person, has thought fit to move the objection, yet surely that mistaken Notion cannot alter the Effect

Effect of the Publick Law ; since it cannot be pretended that any Judgment was ever given in Conformity to it.

Taking it then for granted that the publick Law takes place over the Shire of *Sutherland*, 23 Voters of the Sitting Members 24 are struck off from him, he himself stands disqualified, as holding no Lands in that Shire of the Crown, and the Poll will stand thus

For the Petitioner ———— 4

For the Sitting Member, who is himself disqualified ———— 1.

Again, though it should be allowed that the Shire of *Sutherland* is so far exccemed from the Force of the publick Law, that the Vassals of Subjects have as good Right to vote in it, as the Vassals of the Crown have over the rest of the Realm, yet surely it cannot be pretended that even those Vassals of Subjects can be allowed to vote upon *less*, or *more imperfect* Qualifications than the Tenants of the Crown in other Shires. The Law then having required that even the King's Vassals should have a 40 Shilling Land of Old Extent, or 400 *l. Scots* valued Rent, it seems to be certain that the Vassals of Subjects in *Sutherland*, who have not Lands of that Value or Extent, are not capable of Electing, or being Electd.

And if this is the Case, the Sitting Member is himself not qualified, having Lands only of 78 *l. 16s. Scots* valued Rent ; and the whole Number of Voters qualified by the Extent or Valuation aforesaid, whether holding of the Crown, or of Subject Superiors are 9, whereof

For the Petitioner ———— 6

For the Sitting Member, who is himself not qualified, ———— 3

Again, if it could be supposed that even this Reasoning should not hold, but that a Subject's Vassal in *Sutherland*, possess'd of the least Parcel of Ground imaginable, should be capable of Electing, yet still the Act above recited of the twelfth of the Queen, concerning the Nature of Rights which shall not entitle to Votes, must have Force in this County ; that Statute enacts, that no Person shall be entitled to vote upon any redeemable Right, except proper Wadsets, &c. And in the Terms thereof an Objection was made upon the Part of the Petitioner, against 15 of the 24 Voters enrolled for the Sitting Member, which reduces their Numbers to 9 ; whereas no Objection was made against any more than 2 of the Voters inrolled for the Petitioner ; so that if this Objection hold, the Numbers upon the Poll will stand

For the Petitioner ———— 13

For the Sitting Member ———— 9

As the Sitting Member had originally formed his Design to carry the Return by great Numbers of disqualified Voters, divers of the Petitioner's Friends who were under the like Qualifications appeared at the Meeting, with the Rights and Titles of their Estates in their Hands, to claim their Votes on the same footing with the other Persons that the Under Sheriff had enrolled. But there being a clear Majority (as has been above taken Notice of) for the Sitting Member in the Roll formed by the Sheriff, those Persons who appeared to vote for the Petitioner, in Number 13, were severally rejected, and severally tender'd their Votes for the Petitioner under Form of Instrument.

So that if the Sitting Member shall pretend that none of the Election Laws of *Scotland* take place in *Sutherland*, but that every Heritor, without Distinction of Qualification is entitled to vote ; then adding these 13, who on that Supposition were illegally rejected, to the 15 Persons enrolled who voted for the Petitioner, the Poll will come out thus.

For the Petitioner ———— 28

For the Sitting Member ———— 24

*CASE of the Election for the Shire
of Sutherland, betwixt Sir John
Gordon, Bart. Petitioner, and
Sir William Gordon, Bart. Sit-
ting Member.*

The PETITIONER'S CASE.

To be heard before the Committee, the
Day of 1722.



THE

C A S E

OF

George Deane and *Goodenough Earle*
Esqrs; And also of the Inhabitants
of the Borough of *Taunton* in the
County of *Somerset* - - - - - } Petitioners.

AGAINST

John Trenchard and *James Smyth*
Esqrs; - - - - - } Sitting Members.



THE Borough of *Taunton* is a Borough by Prescription (and but a small part of that Town, containing about three hundred distinct Houses and no more) and hath constantly sent two Members to Parliament.

THE Right of Electing Members for this Borough, was determined in Parliament the 28th of July 1715, and resolved thus; viz. That the Right of Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*, is in the Inhabitants within the said Borough being Pot-Wallers, and not receiving Alms or Charity.

AT the late Election, by the Encouragement of Mr. *Maynard*, then Mayor, Mr. *Hayward*, Mr. *Cox*, and Mr. *Graunt*, Capital Burgesses (Managers and Agents for the Sitting Members) great Numbers of Lodgers, Apprentices, Minors, and Strangers (brought in on purpose) Alms-Men, and other Persons receiving Charity, were admitted to Poll for the Sitting Members to secure a Majority.

DIVERS charitable Gifts, in the Disposal of the Corporation, were distributed among the Sitting-Members Voters, to engage them in their Interest.

SEVERAL Persons were refused their Votes for the Petitioners, tho' others, under the like Circumstances, were admitted for the Sitting Members; and great Numbers were also polled for the Sitting Members, who had offer'd their Service to the Petitioners, and were refused by them, as knowing them not to be good Votes.

By

BY these, and the like Practices, they swell'd the Election to near Eight Hundred Voters, and thereby obtained a Majority for the Sitting Members; whereas, there are not in the Borough Five Hundred and Eighty good Voters, (near Forty of which did not Vote at all in this Election) nor in any former Election, were so many as Five Hundred and Eighty ever Polled before the Year 1710, when this corrupt Practice began, and then were Polled above Four Hundred more than in former Elections, viz,

	Polled	
In 1695	_____	533
In 1698	_____	577
In 1700	_____	553
In 1702	_____	565
In 1710	_____	975
In 1714	_____	1017

FROM 1702 to 1710 there was no Contest. In 1710, the then Petitioners did not think proper to prosecute their Petition; but the same Game being play'd over again in 1714, Sir *William Pynsent*, and *James Smyth Esq;* (now one of the Sitting Members) apply'd to the late House of Commons, and disqualify'd 385 of the then Sitting Members Voters, and could, if there had been occasion, have disqualify'd 30 more.

THE Numbers that voted at the late Election, according to the Mayor's Poll, are as followeth:

For Mr. <i>Trenchard</i>	_____	432	For Mr. <i>Deane</i>	_____	295
For Mr. <i>Smyth</i>	_____	432	For Mr. <i>Earle</i>	_____	289

BUT the Petitioners will, pursuant to the Resolution of the late House of Commons, disqualify two hundred and sixty of the Sitting Members Voters, as not being Inhabitants Pot-Wallers, and having received Alms and Charity, and being bribed; and will add to their Poll sixty-six Persons that tendred their Votes for them, but were refused by the Mayor.

Then Mr. <i>Deane</i> will have a Majority of	_____	189
And Mr. <i>Earle</i> will have a Majority of	_____	183

THRO' the whole Course of the Election, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Body Corporate, acted with great Partiality in favour of the Sitting Members.

N.B. The Mayor denied the Petitioners one of their Checks (who was a Person most proper for that Purpose :) And likewise refused a Scrutiny, tho' demanded by the Petitioners.



THE
C A S E
OF
Taunton Petitioners.

To be heard before the Committee of
Privileges and Elections, on *Friday*
the 10 of November, 1722.

CASE

OF

JOHN TRENCHARD, }
AND } Esquires.
JAMES SMYTH,



PON a Petition deliver'd last Parliament by *William Pincent* Esq; and *James Smyth* Esq; against Mr. *Portman* and Sir *Francis Warr* Sitting Members for the Borough of *Taunton*, complaining of an Undue Election; it was resolv'd by the House, (*viz.*)

' That the Right of Electing Burgesses for the Borough of *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*, is in the Inhabitants of the said Borough, being Pot-Wallers, and not receiving Alms or Charity.

Upon the hearing the Petition, it was agreed on both sides, that by *Inhabitants* were meant those who were legal Inhabitants, or had Right of Inhabitaney, that is, such as were Parishioners either by Birth or Legal Settlement; and no Man's Vote was admitted on either side, but upon the Pretence of that Right: And the then Parliament proceeded upon this foot, having rejected the Votes of all who came into the Borough from other Parishes upon Certificates; who, tho they were Inhabitants in the larger Sense of the Word, were not allow'd a Right to Vote, because they were not Parishioners.

This being a large Borough, many of the Inhabitants must be always changing their Habitations; and when they live out of the Borough, they lose their Votes: but if they return again, they regain their Right, let them come in at what time they will; provided they return *bona Fide*, with an Intent to continue their Inhabitaney: and it never has been disputed but in that Circumstance they had such a Right. But often many have been brought into the Borough just upon an Election, only to give their Votes, and with a design to retire again as soon as it was over; and in such Case, their Votes have been often rejected.

The present Sitting Members having had the most undoubted Interest that ever was known in that Town upon any Election when there was a Contest, (*viz.*) the Magistracy and the whole Corporation, Nine Parts in Ten of all who had any Property amongst the Churchmen, all the Quakers and Baptrists Interest, and the only Men of any Figure or Fortune amongst the Presbyterians; and consequently, three Parts in four of the whole: Mr. *Dean* had no Means to succeed, but by Expencc amongst the Meanest Part of the People, and by such Management as will appear upon the Tryal.

The Borough of *Taunton*, lying within the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and not including half the Parish, very many Persons who lived in the Parish, and out of the Borough, were brought into it by the Sitting Members, upon the Election of the former Parliament; and this being complained of by the then Petitioners, the following Resolution was pass'd, (*viz.*)

' A Motion being made, and the Question being put, That Persons living in that part of the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in *Taunton*, which lies without the Borough, and at any time take a Room, and boil a Pot, before the Teste of Writ for electing Members of Parliament, have a Right to vote in such Elections:'

It pass'd in the Negative.

This Vote excluded such as lived and had their Families elsewhere, but who only occasionally took a Room in the Borough to give their Votes; but neither was nor could be supposed to extend to those who changed their Habitation, *bona fide*, whatever were their Motives.

NOTE, That Mr. *Trenchard* declared at the Place of Election, and before any Person voted on either Side, that he consented to reject all Votes of this Class of Men, or that he was contented that Mr. *Serjeant Earle*, who appeared for his Son, and Mr. *Dean*, should name the Day of any Voters coming in, from whence they should be esteemed good Votes, and the rest be rejected; or that he would consent the Petitioners should name upon what Interest they would stand, and he would be determined by their own Declarations, which was refused.

By the Words *Not receiving Alms and Charity*, were understood such as received regular or constant Alms or Charity, as those who had Relief of the Parish, lived in Alms-Houses, or had Coats given them yearly to wear as a Badge of their Poverty. There is also fifty Pounds to bind out yearly ten poor Boys Apprentices, six whereof were to be of *Taunton Magdalen*, and the other four of *Taunton St. James's*, which were alledged by the then Petitioners to have been

been under the Direction of Mr. *Portman*; and given to bribe the Masters of the Boys; but there are many other Benevolences given to the Inhabitants of *Taunton*, several whereof are under the Direction of Dissenters, and others at the Disposition of Churchmen, the greatest of which is under the Government of twenty Feoffees, who out of the clear Profits of certain Lands are to apply fourteen Pounds *per Ann.* every *Christmas* for Loaves, to be given by the Constables to every House-keeper within the Borough without Distinction, and two thirds of the clear Money to be distributed by the Constables, and the Residue is to be given according to the Discretion of the said Trustees, to every or any House-keeper who does not receive Relief of the Parish; and is usually given at *Christmas*, or at the other Feasts to make merry with, in small Sums, to as many of the Inhabitants as it can well be divided amongst, and often has been given to the Rich as well as the Poor, though more commonly to the latter; and it is presumed that there has been scarce a Man in the Town that has not received it one time or another: And last *Christmas*, before any Candidate was named or thought of, it was distributed amongst some Hundreds of Persons, by Sixpences, Shillings, and Half-Crowns at most; and promiscuously given, to those who voted afterwards for the Petitioners as well as for the sitting Members, though not to so many, because they had not so many who voted for them.

The sitting Members about a Week or ten Days since heard that the Petitioners would attempt to have this Benevolence called a Charity within the Meaning of the Vote mentioned. It is one hundred and forty Years and upwards since this Gift was made, and it was never esteemed such a Charity, because 'tis generally given to Persons without Application, and was never objected to.

The Poll was taken, and stood thus :

For Mr. TRENCHARD and Mr. SMYTH, each	433
For Mr. DEAN	294
For Mr. EARLE	289

Brought to the Poll, and rejected for the Sitting Members.	20
--	----

Brought to the Poll for Mr. <i>Dean</i> and Mr. <i>Earle</i> , and rejected by the Mayor, being } Strangers, Minors, Persons upon Certificates from other Parishes, or no House-keepers nor } Pot-Wallers,	69
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To be heard before the Committee
of Elections

THE
CASE
OF
John Trenchard
AND
James Smyth Esqrs;

Election for the Shire of Wigtoun. 65

Lieutenant Collonel *Patrick Vanse*, Sitting-Member.
The Honourable *John Stewart* Esq; Petitioner.

The Petitioner's CASE.

THAT the Poll at the Election stood thus,

For the Sitting Member 21. For the Petitioner 20.

But neither the Sitting Member, who voted for himself, nor eleven more of his Electors, had any Right to vote, and consequently the Petitioner has a great Majority of Legal Votes, as will appear by the following Objections made against them.

The Sitting Member.

That Sir *Alexander Maxwell* is seiz'd of all the Lands, by which the Sitting Member claims a Vote.

Robert Dalrymple,
Captain McDowall,
Lieutenant Neilson.

That they nor either of them are not seiz'd or in Possession of any Lands entitling them to a Vote in Elections, the first not being in Possession of one Inch of Ground in *Scotland*, nor did any of them ever pretend to vote at former Elections.

John Catchcart.

That he is under Age, and is therefore expressly, by the Act of Parliament 1681, excluded from voting in Elections.

Alexander Lin.

That the Lord *Bargainy* is seiz'd of the Lands by which Mr. *Lin* claim'd a Right to vote.

John Gordon.

That he was Bankrupt, not in Possession of any Lands; his Brother *William* being seiz'd of all the Lands by which he pretends a Right to vote.

James Dalrymple,
Thomas Stewart,
Gilbert Neilson.

That any Lands they, or either of them are in Possession of, are not of the Extent and Valuation requir'd by Law.

Robert Agnew.

That his Father is Tenant for Life of all the Lands by which Mr. *Agnew* pretends any right to vote, and the Father being present and voting at the Election, the Son, by the said Act of Parliament 1681, is precluded from a Vote.

Calwall.

That any right whereby he pretends to vote, is as Commissioner from the Town of *Stranrawer*, but that being a Royal Burgh, and having their own Representative in Parliament, he, as their Commissioner, can't vote in the Election of Commissioners for Shires.

All which Objections will be fully made out when the Merits of this Election are heard.

The Sitting Member did indeed object against some of those that voted for the Petitioner, but without any Pretence or Shew of Reason, all the Gentlemen he objected against being entirely within the Description of the Act of Parliament 1681, as is evident from this, that

John Macklelland,

Is Tenant *in Capite* to the Crown for the Lands of *Garchbrew*, which are 40 s. of old Extent, and that is what the Law requires.

Andrew Agnew,

Is Tenant *in Capite* to the Crown for the Lands of *Whitehill*, which are five Merks of old Extent.

Robert Martine,

Is Tenant *in Capite* to the Crown for the Lands of *Moll*, which are five Merks of old Extent.

Robert Adair,

Is Tenant *in Capite* to the Crown for the Lands of *Alerow*, which are five Merks of old Extent.

George Martine,

Is Tenant *in Capite* to the Crown for the Lands of *Cutcloy*, which are five Merks of old Extent.

James Lafreife,

Is Tenant *in Capite* to the Crown for the Lands of *Barvenan*, which are five Merks of old Extent.

It is true several of these were formerly Tenants to the Bishops of *Galloway*, but after the Revolution, when Episcopacy was abolished in *Scotland*, all such as formerly held their Lands immediately of the Bishops, are by the 24th Act of Parliament 1690, declared to hold them immediately of the Crown, and are entitl'd to all the Privileges of other Tenants *in Capite* to the Crown, especially that of voting in Elections.

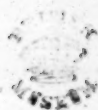
So that upon the whole, the Petitioner has a great Majority of Legal Votes.

ELECTION

FOR THE

Shire of Wigtoun.

The Petitioner's C A S E.



The CASE of the Election for the Shire of Wigtoun.

Leiutenant-Collonel Patrick Vans, of Barnbarrow, Sitting-Member : The Honourable Brigadier General John Stewart, of Sorbie, Petitioner.

For the Sitting Member.

THAT by the Act of Parliament in Scotland, Anno 1681. The Freeholders of each Shire are appointed to make up Rolls of the several Freeholders, having Title to Vote in the Election of a Commissioner to Represent the Shire in Parliament; And these Rolls are to be Recorded in the Sheriffs Books for Regulating the Elections in Scotland, before the Freeholders proceed to Vote; and as the Poll stands by these Rolls, the Return is to be made.

That the Sheriffs of Wigtoun, in Obedience to Her Majesty's Writ, having Summoned the Freeholders of that Shire to Meet upon the Tenth Day of November last, and Choose their Commissioner for this Present Parliament, and the Freeholders having accordingly Met, The Petitioner indeed before making the Rolls, did offer some Objections against the Sitting-Member, *Agnew Tonger of Seuchan. Neilson, of Cragcoffie, Carthcart of Gaynock*; But at length the Objections being Yielded, and their Answers acquiesced in, It was Agreed by the Meeting, *whereof the Petitioner himself was Precess*, That the Sitting Member and the other Freeholders Named should be Inrolled, and the Roll being accordingly made up as the aforesaid Act directs.

The Sitting Member, The Petitioner, and all the other Freeholders mentioned in the Roll, do Subscribe a Docquet, Subjoined to the Roll, which is in these Words, *which Roll the Haill Barons under Subscribing Consents to be an uncontroverted Roll for Election of a Commissioner now, and in Time coming, and to be Insert in the Sheriffs Court-Books.*

Note, This Roll was made up Conform to a former Signed Roll, in which the Sitting Member and the other Three Freeholders were likewise Inrolled.

That the Roll being thus made up and the next thing Injoynd by the formentioned Act being, that the Precess to the making up of the Rolls shall call the Votes by that Roll, *who shall be Precess, and who shall be Clerk* in the Election of the Commissioner, and accordingly the Petitioner as Precess to the making up of the Roll having called the Votes for Precess and Clerk to the Election, The Majority was in favour of *Mc. Doval of Logan* as Precess, By which the Petitioner discovering that the Majority of the Poll by the Roll would go for the Sitting Member to be Commissioner, he then enters a Protest against the Clerk, in these Words; *the Petitioner and his Adherents protest, That the Clerk of the Meeting do make a Faithful Return of the Names of all who offer themselves as Voters in the Ensuing Election for a Member of Parliament, and that he do not pretend to exclude any of them upon the pretence of the illegallity of their Titles to Vote, in respect the said matter is to be determined by the House of Commons.* And in the next place the Petitioner pretends to Recurr to the Objections made by him against the Sitting Member, and the other Three Freeholders named, notwithstanding the Meeting (and the Petitioner himself Precess) had determined, they should be Inrolled, as appears by the Roll and Docquet recited.

But here it is to be observed *First*, That the taking the aforesaid Protest against the Clerk was most Irregular, and done of design to Disturb the Meeting, which accordingly fell out; Every Body Thronging in and Calling and Protesting for their Vote, tho' they had no manner of Title to shew for it.

Secondly, The Objections made against the Sitting Member, and the other Three Freeholders, before making up the Roll being past from, as appears by the Subscribed Docquet Subjoined, they cannot now be taken up and Insisted on at the Bar of the House; for certainly the Signing of the Roll does take of all the Objections made against any ordained by the Meeting to be Inrolled, and especially being Signed by the Petitioner himself, and that by the forecited Act of Parliament, the meeting of Freeholders is expressly appointed Judges in making up the Roll. And

Thirdly, The Petitioner still finding there would be a Majority for the Sitting Member, even Numbring all that would come in and claim their Vote, he then pretends in the Minutes, that he and the other Gentlemen for him, Signed the Roll under a Protestation, but this Protestation is neither mentioned in the Docquet, nor in the Minutes, till the Roll was made up and Signed; and this is what Lawyers call *Protestatio Contraria Facto*, which is of no Force to Invalidate a Positive Deed and Consent, subscribed by the Petitioner himself.

By the Roll then, which is the regular Foundation for a Return, the Poll stands thus,

For the Sitting-Member	13
For the Petitioner	12

Note, There are Four more in the Roll, but neither of them voted for either of the Candidates.

And the Poll for the Freeholders who claimed their Votes, including those Inrolled, stands thus,

For the Sitting-Member	21
For the Petitioner	20

But then the Sitting Member disqualifies Seven of the Petitioner's Votes upon Unquestionable Grounds, and particularly, as being Tenants of the Bishop of *Galloway*, and not of the Crown.

Note, To Qualifie a Freeholder to Vote, the forecited Act, 1681, provides, That he must be *Seased in Lands* holden of the Crown of Forty Shillings of Old Extent, which is Three Shillings and Four Pence; or of Four Hundred Pounds of Valued Rent, which is Thirty Three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence; and to understand the Old Extent, it was a Rule made by the Kings in Ancient Times for Levying Taxations from his own Tenants or Vassals; so that Bishops Vassals could have no Old Extent; and therefore a Five Pound Land in a Bishop's Charter does not prove the Old Extent; For that designation of Bishop's Lands did arise from a Roll of the Valuation of Church Lands made by Cardinal *Begamont*, Cardinal Legat into Scotland; for a Rule by which the Pope might either raise Taxations from the Clergy, or that his Chancery might know what demands to make from any Person applying to have the Pope's Bull for a Benefice: So that tho' by a late Act of Parliament in Scotland, That Order of Bishops is taken away, and their Vassals, or Tenants, are made Tenants to the Crown; yet their Freeholds must Extend to Four Hundred Pounds of Valued Rent before they can be qualified to Vote, seeing Church Lands were not comprehended in the Old Extent.

*CASE of the Election for
the Shire of Wigton.*

FOR THE


Sitting-Member.





High
Chipping W Y C O M B 816 m. 44
79

ELECTION.

 THE CORPORATION of CHIPPING WYCOMB, at the Time of the Election of Members for this present Parliament, consisted of about One Hundred Voters; since which Time, *Richard Shrimpton*, the present Mayor, who was likewise chosen to that Office in the Year 1722, by the Contrivance of one *Smales*, an Alderman of that Town, has made above Seventy Honorary Freemen, scatter'd abroad in all Parts of the Kingdom, by which Means, the said *Shrimpton* and *Smales* have been alternately chosen into the Office of Mayor of the said Borough exclusive of the rest of the Corporation.

THUS it stood, when the present Mayor receiv'd the Precept for making the late Election, which was proclaimed by him to be made on the first of this Instant *February*, at the Town-Hall at *Wycomb*, the usual Place of Election: At which Time, *Henry Waller*, Esq; a neighbouring Gentleman, and *Capt. Collyer*, stood Candidates.

THE Day of the Election being come, the Mayor sent to the Town-Chamberlain, to demand the Keys of the Town-Hall; but this Officer being appointed by the Common-Council and Corporation, and entrusted by them with the Custody of the said Keys, suspecting some ill Design in making that Demand, which had never been made by any Mayor whatsoever at any Election before, returned a very civil Answer; and acquainted him, That whenever he sent Notice that he was ready to proceed to the Election, he would wait upon him with the Keys; and accordingly the Chamberlain did attend at the Town-Hall for Two or Three Hours for that Purpose, and did, before the Mayor pretended to come to the Hall, open the Doors, and gave the Keys to the Mayor's Officers, who were left there to guard the same.

IN the mean Time, many of the Burgesses being admitted into the Hall by the said Officer as usual, and having waited there several Hours, sent to the Mayor, to desire to know, when he would come to the Election; to which he sent for Answer, *That he would come when he thought fit*. About Half an Hour after Two, the Mayor proceeded to the Town-Hall with mighty Pomp, and a great Number of Drums, Kettledrums, Trumpets, Hautboys, and other Warlike Musick, attended with the Candidate, *Capt. Collyer*, and a vast Retinue of Servants and others, which drew together a great Crowd of People, as well out of Curiosity as Admiration of so unusual a Sight. Thus they marched to the Foot of the Stairs leading up to the Hall, which were guarded by the Mayor's own Officers, with their Staffs in their Hands. Several of *Capt. Collyer's* Voters went up into the Hall before him with great Ease, notwithstanding the Press that was chiefly owing to his own Cavalcade, and the Resort of so many Strangers as is usual on such Occasions. But as the Mayor seem'd to proceed to go up the Stairs, *Smales* pull'd him by the Sleeve, and led him off to the *George Ale-House*, as had been before concerted, where they intended to proceed to the pretended Election.

WHAT Notice they gave to their Friends upon this Occasion to repair to the *George*, was not known, to the other Candidate, *Mr. Waller*, and his Friends, who attended in the Hall, expecting the Mayor, till they heard he was at the *George Inn*. Then *Mr. Waller*, with about four or five Burgesses and Gentlemen, went to the said Inn, to desire him to come to the Hall, and proceed to the Election, assuring him, there was no Disorder nor Disturbance; and this was before he had begun to proceed upon his pretended Election, which was in a little Room, that would not hold above 20 or 30 People. But the Mayor in Answer, *bid them be gone for a pack of Rogues and Rascals, and ask'd them what Business they had there?* and some Persons in the Room, desir'd the Mayor to read the Proclamation against Riots, and disperse those idle Fellows.

SOON after that, the two Bailiffs, with several of the Aldermen, and others, went likewise to the Mayor, to desire him to come to the Hall, to proceed to an Election, assuring him, all was peaceable and quiet; and told him, if he apprehended any Mob, he might easily dis-

perse

perfe them, and they wou'd give him their utmost Affiftance ; but he was determin'd to the contrary, and continued in the Alehoufe, and made a sham Poll among their own Friends, whilft the major Part of legal Voters were attending in the Town-Hall, 'till after they had made this pretended Election.

Mr. *WALLER*, and his Friends, having attended till after five o' Clock in the Town-Hall, and hearing what was done, drew up a Petition to the Honourable Houfe of Commons, which was fign'd by 75 legal Voters ; whereas the pretended Poll, confifted but of 49 againft 2, whereof one indeed, a Creature of theirs, was order'd to vote for Mr. *Waller*, to give fome Pretence to call it a Poll.

THIS is what they call an Election, not begun at the Place appointed by Proclamation, nor adjourn'd by Consent of Parties ; not made in any publick Place where the Voters cou'd have free Access, or where they cou'd have the Protection of the Magiftrate ; but huddled up in an Alehoufe, where the Mayor had no Authority, where the Inn-keeper was fole Mafter, and might, without Breach of any Law, admit, or exclude, whom he pleas'd ; as was intended, if Mr. *Waller's* Friends had come to Poll ; of which Design, Affidavits have been made by thofe that heard the Orders given for that Purpofe. Thus was this Election made in an *Alehoufe*, under the very *Tap* ; in an *Alehoufe*, kept by a *principal Agent* of Capt. *Collyer*, and, what is more extraordinary, a *Post-Mafter*, who, by an exprefs Law, is forbid, under the fevereft Penalties, to meddle in Elections, in any Manner whatsoever.

IN fhort, if the Facts abovemention'd, are compar'd with the Laws now in Force for preferving the Freedom of Elections, it will appear, that there is not one Clause in any one of them that has not been violated upon this Occafion, and that this fingle Stratagem of making Elections in obfcure, uncertain Places, *if allow'd of*, is fufficient to evade all the Laws that ever were, or ever can be made, to fecure the very Bafis of our Conftitution, which is a free and open Choice of Members to ferve in Parliament.

WYCOMB
ELECTION.

time
quire Mr.
(2) to serve it

Opposition to Mr.
not to oppose Alderman
former should chuse to de-
at having been desired to en-
Answer, He would as soon chuse
any Gentleman in the County.

On the 3^d Meeting of Mr. Mayor call'd a second and more numerous
Meeting of Mr. being resolv'd to abide by the former Proposal, Mr.
Thornston was then sent to the Guild-Hall: He came there accordingly; attended by
many of the principal Citizens, who all declar'd and promis'd for themselves, that they would
concur in chusing Alderman Lane, or his Son, at the next General Election, provided the
Lord Mayor and his Company would not oppose Mr Thornston's Election to supply the pre-
sent Vacancy. In consequence of this Unanimous Agreement on both Sides, Notice was given
by printed Bills disperfed throughout the whole City the next Morning, for the Freemen to
meet in the Afternoon at the GUILD-HALL, to consider of a proper Person to represent the
City in Parliament, in the Room of the late Sir John Armytage, who gallantly fell in the
Cause of his Country. Many hundreds appear'd there accordingly, when the above-mentioned
Proposal was agreed to without the least Opposition.

So far every Thing seem'd to promise Peace and Good-Neighbourhood;

But a certain *Burton* Physician (who remarkably distinguish'd himself for his Loyalty and Zeal in
Behalf of his Majesty King GEORGE and the Protestant Establishment, during the last Rebellion)
attended by a learned *Apothecary* (who some Years since undertook to prove by Algebraical
Calculations, that it was impossible for a Smugler to be guilty of a Robbery on the Highway,
though he had been most fairly and fully convicted thereof) fearing a Compromise would deprive
them of the Advantage of *Sporting with other People's Money*, determin'd to set all aside.
To this End they apply'd to three different Gentlemen desiring them to become Candidates
against Mr Thornston; all of whom rejected their Offer with the deserved Contempt.

What has happen'd since every Body knows.

Much more might be added; But this will be sufficient to convince every unprejudic'd Man
how little Occasion there is to throw the whole Town into the Confusion always attending
a contested Election, merely to gratify the fardid Views of a *Brewer*, a *Wine-Merchant*, and a
Grocer; the Vanity of an *Apothecary*, or the Self-Importance of a *Physician*.

I am, Gentlemen,

A Friend to the Peace and Prosperity of the City of YORK,
An Asserter of the Freedom and Independency of
Parliaments — and Consequently,

An Enemy to all Bribery and Corruption.

THE
REPLY

OF

Richard Hutchinson, Esquire,

TO

Sir Eliab Harvey's
ANSWER.

SIR *Eliab* begins his Answer with an Insinuation, as if the Printed Case was only *In the Name* of Richard Hutchinson Esq; when it is well known, that it was Written, Printed, and Published, by his Direction. Next, Sir *Eliab* pretends, That the Objection against those who Voted for him without Right, was, That they were made by the *Present Bayliffs* to Serve a Turn: Whereas, the Objection was, That they were made at several Times, contrary to a known *By-Law*. And though he suggests, that but One was made while these Men were *Bayliffs*; it is in Proof, That many were made in their Time without Right, and that in Favour of Sir *Eliab*.

He affirms, That *None* were denied the Taking up their Freedoms which had Right to require them: When it will be proved, that several were denied their Right till an Action was brought by One of them for such Denial.

He says, the Sixteen *Clergy-men* that Voted for him had Freedoms by Birth-right (or otherwise), yet cannot shew, that more than One of them had any Right, but from the Free Gift of them who, by the *By-Law*, were restrained from giving away any Freedoms. Besides that, it was contrary to the Prescriptive Right of the Town; which appears by Record to have been a *Borough* in the Time of *Hen. I.* and the Indentures of Returns to Parliament have been by the *Burgesses* of the *Borough*.

He says, That *Clergy-men* and *Non-Conformist Preachers* Voted for Mr. *Hutchinson*; when there were but Two, one of which was made Free before the *By-Law*, and the other as his Son, born after his Freedom.

He says, Every Freeman was called over according to his Seniority: which is quite otherwise; it being by a meer Contrivance; by which Sir *Eliab* had Seventy One at the Beginning, when there were but Five on the other Side. Nor was ever any thing with less Colour than his Assertion, That Mr. *Hutchinson's* Friends pressed to have the Books of Freedom in their Custody for a Week: When 'tis well known, that he who chiefly insisted upon it, proffered to proceed to the Scrutiny upon the Place immediately, if he might have an Inspection of the Books of Freedoms to compare with the Poll; by which it would have appear'd, that Mr. *Hutchinson* had a considerable Majority of True Votes.

He says, All the rest of Mr. *Hutchinson's* Paper will appear False and Frivolous. But if Bribery, among other Things, be proved; as it is not doubted but it will, certainly this will not appear Frivolous.

Upon the whole, it is to be observed, That Sir *Eliab* did very prudently; not to deny that there is such a *By-Law* as is urged against him; because, though it is not to be found in the Books, he cannot but believe, that the examining into the Tearing it out of the Book, will not make for his Cause; and therefore, it was best to say nothing of it.